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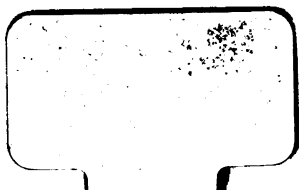
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APPLIED HOMŒOPATHY
OR
SPECIFIC
RESTORATIVE MEDICINE.



APPLIED HOMŒOPATHY;
OR,
SPECIFIC
RESTORATIVE MEDICINE.

CONTAINING A RECORD OF
IMPRESSIONS AND FACTS DRAWN FROM FOURTEEN YEARS'
EXPERIENCE IN THE ACTION OF ONE HUNDRED AND
EIGHTEEN MEDICINAL DRUGS.



3

APPLIED HOMŒOPATHY ;
OR,
SPECIFIC
RESTORATIVE MEDICINE.

BY
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P R E F A C E.

ON reviewing the medical facts which have come under my notice in my practice during the past twenty-six years, I am led to two conclusions:—First as to the nature of disease, that it is always a negative state, as Dr. T. K. Chambers and others have shown; a condition of debility; and, secondly, that specific restorative stimulation is the true indication for its cure.

I use the word specific because drug stimulation, and indeed all medicinal stimulation should be directed specifically to the weakened and debilitated tract, part, or organ, and should stimulate it alone, leaving such tracts, parts, or organs as are already in a state of proper tension or tone untouched, and without medicinal perturbation.

I use the term “restorative” because the aim of the stimulation is not to exalt the tract, part, or function to a state beyond the healthy standard, but merely to such a point as shall “restore” the healthy balance.

Specific Restorative Stimulation has little in common with the ordinary practice of vinous or alcoholic stimulation, by which the whole body, as well that part which is healthy, as that which is weak, is too often excited beyond the health point, and suffers subsequently from a corresponding depression. Still it would include general stimulation of a moderate kind when general depression called for it.

The principle laid down in the following pages, illustrated by the facts which form the latter part of this work, is the restoration of healthy balance by gentle and cautious medicinal drug stimulation to the tract, part, or organ depressed in its vitality by disease.

This principle I had adopted before I studied homœopathy, and had advocated it in a little work (now out of print) under the title of 'The Triple Aspect of Chronic Disease.' I had at that time already abandoned the habitual use of aperients, of blisterings, of bleedings, and of alteratives, because, when used in the ordinary method, I recognised in them disturbing and perturbing powers, which might lower the standard of health, but which could never restore its balance.

From their opposite effect I had abandoned tonics, because I found them derange and perturb the functional health. If I gave tonics in the ordinary doses, I constipated my patient's bowels and perhaps induced congestion and other evils. If to cure this constipation I gave an aperient, I found that I lowered my patient to a point which more than neutralised any tone the tonic had given. Hence I found myself abandoning bleedings, blisterings, tonics, aperients, other evacuants and alteratives, and I was obliged to seek some other means with which to treat my patients.

One of my allopathic friends who had read my little pamphlet on the 'Triple Aspect' said to me, "That book proves you to be a homœopath." "If so," said I, "I am unconsciously so, for I have neither read nor seen anything of that system." His remark was caused from the small doses I found myself compelled to give, of the few remedies that I still had faith in.

I do not deny that there are some allopathic means which

are of service in the cure of disease: but I conceive that those alone are useful whose action is in the direction of specific restorative stimulation. Witness the action of quinine, in moderately massive doses, in some cases of ague or in great blood debility; of arsenic in some forms of skin disease; of iron or its compounds in some anæmic conditions; of chloral, chlorodyne, and bromide of potassium in some conditions of the nervous system. Of tannic or gallic acid, or matico, in some hæmorrhagic conditions; of cod-liver oil in cachexia; of castor oil, podophyllin, &c., in some cases of constipation.

But these remedies are only curative when given on the principles laid down in the following pages, the dose being brought down to that just balance that shall not induce overaction with its corresponding, subsequent depression, but shall exactly accomplish its one aim of restoring, by stimulating the tract, part, or organ, up to its healthy function or condition in such a way that it shall "suffer no recoil."

The application of the principle of specific restorative stimulation is not confined to its explanation of the action of medicinal drugs, but it also explains the usefulness of hydropathy as a skin and nerve stimulant, limiting its beneficent power to its exact adjustment to the needs of the patient.

It equally explains the benefits and dangers of galvanism, electricity, magnetism; and it further explains the advantages and disadvantages to be derived from kinesipathy (the movement-cure), rubbing, shampooing, the Turkish bath, medicated baths, &c., &c.

Specific restorative stimulation thus presents us with a law applicable not only to drug-action but to all collateral methods and appliances which are really curative. The catholicity of

the principle embraces the whole sphere of therapeutics; it is no narrow creed but a broad law definite yet comprehensive.

It further reaches that higher range of inquiry which includes the regulation of Mind and Soul whose functional actions have the power both to derange health, when they themselves are deranged, and to assist in the restoration of healthy balance to the diseased, when they themselves are in a state of healthy activity and tone.

I have divided this Essay into two parts:—Part I, SPECIFIC RESTORATIVE STIMULATION, which is founded on a series of papers which appeared in the ‘Monthly Homœopathic Review,’ under the name of “CURE-WORK.” These papers have been collected, rewritten, and enlarged;—Part II, “IMPRESSIONS AND FACTS,” which appeared also in the ‘Review,’ commencing four years ago; it has also been considerably enlarged and revised. I have added to these a Clinical and General Index.

The Second Part, “IMPRESSIONS AND FACTS,” is not to be looked upon as other than its name implies. It does not pretend to be a complete PRACTICE OF MEDICINE, but simply a record of Facts occurring during my own practice, and of Impressions drawn from them. The Clinical Index possesses the same fragmentary character, and is not intended to point out all the remedies applicable to each of the diseases named, but is to be used only as a reference to the subjects treated of in the Essay.

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PART I.

SPECIFIC RESTORATIVE
MEDICINE.

CHAPTER I.

SPECIFIC RESTORATIVE STIMULATION.

THE theory of SPECIFIC RESTORATIVE MEDICINE rests on two series of observed facts, the one relating to the natural history of diseases, the other to the physiological action of medicinal drugs.

In a paper entitled "ORGANOPATHY," and in several subsequent essays, Dr. Sharp, of Rugby, has laid down the following three propositions as to disease on the one hand, and as to the action of drugs on the other.

1st. "That each cause of disease acts primarily or most powerfully upon certain tracts, parts, or organs of the body, the blood and other fluids, as well as the solids, being parts."

2nd. "That each medicinal drug, as a cause of disease, also acts upon certain tracts, parts, or organs of the body, solid or fluid."

3rd. "That in sickness the best remedy is a drug which acts upon the tracts, parts, or organs of the body invaded by the disease."

This statement of Dr. Sharp's I accept and fully endorse. I believe it to be an accurate description of the behaviour of natural disease and of the behaviour of medicinal drugs, and it forms a fitting foundation on which to base the theory and practice of specific restorative stimulation; for, the doctrine of "specific restorative medicine" is based upon the theory that disease is a loss of healthy tone or power in the part, tract, or organ invaded by morbid influence; that the duty of the physician is, to ascertain the exact seat of such failure of tone or power, and to administer such an amount of stimulation as shall restore the tract, part, or organ, to its healthy

tone or power, and thus to bring back the whole body into the exact balance of healthy material composition, and of consentaneous functional activity.

The homœopathic rule still further assists us, both in the practical administration, and in the demonstration of the theory, of specific restorative stimulation; for, when it states that a drug is to be given in accordance with the rule "*Similia similibus curantur*," it shows that there must be a direct correspondence existing between natural disease action, on the one hand, and drug action on the other, since the one will induce the similitude of the other, not only as to the tracts, parts, or organs attacked, but also as to the symptoms induced, and as to their sequence and consequences.

From my experience during the past twenty-six years' practice, firstly under the allopathic and secondly under the homœopathic method of treatment, I am led to believe that when a drug has been administered to a patient, from its known homœopathic relationship to the disease, it proceeds directly to the part diseased, and there acts in one of two ways upon the tract, part, or organ. It either stimulates it to increased activity, or it paralyses that activity to a greater or less extent, according to the dose given.

Whether a drug thus given is a stimulant or a paralyser is a mere question of dose.

To speak of a drug as a true narcotic or a true stimulant is a very incorrect mode of expression, and in no way describes its essential properties. To be accurate we should say that in such and such a dose this drug is a narcotic or that drug a stimulant.

Opium in a large dose is a narcotic and a paralyser, but in a lesser dose it is a stimulant and excitant.

Alcohol given in large doses is a narcotic and paralyser, while in the small dose it is only a stimulant. Dr. Anstie, in his article on alcoholism, in Russell Reynolds' '*System of Medicine*,' says (p. 65) of alcohol—"If the dose be moderate and the administration well timed, the effect upon the nervous system is simply that of a restorative stimulant. Sen-

sations of fatigue are dispelled, the mind works more freely, a healthy sense of warmth is diffused through the body, and the arterial system acquires an increased tonicity if it was hitherto deficient in that quality. The latter fact, which is due to the influence of the remedy upon the sympathetic nerves, is capable of being demonstrated in a very interesting and convincing manner.

"The sphygmograph of M. Marcy has the power of accurately representing, by its registration of the pulse-wave, the degree of arterial tonicity present; and by this unfailing test it appears that the small vessels, when relaxed in a condition of fatigue, are brought by a moderate dose of alcohol to a proper tension, from which they suffer no recoil.

"If, on the contrary, the dose has been immoderate, or administered at a time when it was not required, the pulse-waves give a precisely opposite indication — that, namely, which proves that arterial relaxation has occurred, and simultaneously with this the pulse becomes abnormally quick. At the same time other symptoms of a paralytic nature are observed, confined, in the first instance, to the spinal nerves and the fifth cranial nerve. The former show their weakness by the occurrence of slight feelings of numbness, and an impairment of muscular sense in the extremities. The latter indicates its affection by slight numbness of the lips. The vaso-motor fibres of the fifth nerve discover their partially paralysed condition by flushing of the face, congestion of the conjunctivæ, and lachrymation. The cerebral hemispheres next give notice of the alcoholic influence by the occurrence of intellectual confusion, and the hypo-glossi becoming simultaneously affected the muscular movements of the tongue become difficult, and articulation is impeded. The further stages of drunkenness consist of more or less noisy or sentimental delirium, passing gradually into coma; palsy, more and more complete, of voluntary motion and sensation; the medulla oblongata is palsied, and breathing ceases; and, last of all, the organic nerves of the heart become incapable of performing their functions, and cardiac life ceases" (p. 66).

In this accurate description of the effects of alcohol we see clearly proved that a restorative stimulant becomes a deadly narcotic if steady over-dosing be resorted to, and we may also see the reverse, viz. that a deadly narcotic may, when given in a small enough dose, be a "restorative stimulant," bringing the small relaxed blood-vessels back to a "proper tension, from which they suffer no recoil."

That which is true as regards alcohol is true as regards every medicinal drug. In a large enough dose, opium, phosphorus, arsenic, plumbum, hyoscyamus, prussic acid, belladonna, and all the other drugs in our Pharmacopœia, will paralyse the nerves supplying the tracts, parts, or organs to which they are carried, by elective affinity, when they enter the body, inducing relaxation of the smaller vessels supplying those parts, and hence congestion and during reaction inflammation. But in a well-adjusted dose, given where the nerves are wanting tone and the vessels are relaxed, we may then expect each drug, in its own sphere, to bring these relaxed parts to a "proper tension, from which they [will] suffer no recoil," or, in other words, will induce cure.

A system of medicine based on specific restorative stimulation presupposes, as we have said, that disease is a loss of balance between the relative actions of the functions of the body, and between the positions of forces and matter within the body, whether quantitative or qualitative; or between the triune faculties of body, soul, and spirit. This view of disease is, at least partially, held by many of the foremost physicians of the present day. Dr. Bence Jones thus writes in his 'Lectures on Pathology and Therapeutics' (p. 276) :

"You must entirely banish from your minds the notion that diseases are catastrophes or separate entities, to be destroyed within, or to be ejected, like devils, without, by which a perfect cure can only be obtained; and you must more and more be fully possessed by the fact that all diseases are the increase or diminution or qualitative modification of the never-resting correlated forces which constitute life."

Dr. T. K. Chambers holds a somewhat similar view :—

"Disease is, in all cases, not a positive existence, but a negative; not a new excess of action, but a deficiency; not a modification of life, but a partial death."

If these views of disease are based on true philosophy, then a system of medicine which shall teach us to apply "restorative stimulation" to the tract, part, or organ depressed in its vitality by disease, which shall readjust the loss of balance which has increased, diminished, or disturbed the correlated forces which constitute life, must be the true medical science. And that art must be the true medical art which teaches us how to carry the necessary "restorative stimulation" to the tract, part, or organ disordered, in such a form and in such a proportion as to be neither too little nor too much, so that we may exactly readjust the divergence from the healthy balance, and replace the tonicity of tracts, parts, or organs, in such a condition that they shall "suffer no recoil" on the cessation of the application of the medicinal force.

Such perfection of medical science and of medical art may not be possible in the present state of our knowledge, but it is, nevertheless, almost certain that it will sooner or later be attained if we strive for it in the right direction.

The science of the correlation of forces, the evidences of the reign of law and order in creation—all tend to the conclusion that the laws relating to health and disease, and to disease and remedy, are based on the same great principles by which all other forces are governed. Uniformity of principle characterises every natural law.

This dogma being once admitted, we shall have a rule by which to try the truth of any medical system. If its proceeding is in accordance with the laws by which the universe is governed, then it has a probability of truth within it; but if its propositions are opposed to these laws, we may fairly condemn it as not becoming the outer aspect of truth.

Before, therefore, we proceed to speak of drug-force we must give a cursory examination to the question of forces generally. A consideration of the laws by which the Creator, apparently, has given automatic power to forces, an examina-

tion into the mutual control of apparently opposing forces by which a balance of power and consequent order is sustained in the universe, and a knowledge of the mutual relation (correlation) of these forces one to another, is essential to the true comprehension of the laws, in all their breadth and fulness, by which the lesser universe of man is governed.

The Duke of Argyll, in his essay on 'The Reign of Law,' under the head of "Law : its Definitions," says of "forces," in relation to the unity of purpose evidenced in their balance, "We may, again, take the forces which determine the planetary motions as the grandest and simplest illustrations of the truth of science. Gravitation, as already said, is a force which prevails apparently through all space. But it does not prevail alone. It is a force whose function it is to balance other forces of which we know nothing, except this, that these again are used to balance the force of gravitation. Each force if left to itself would be destructive of the universe. Were it not for the force of gravitation, the centrifugal forces which impel the planets would fling them off into space. Were it not for these centrifugal forces, the force of gravitation would dash them against the sun. The orbits, therefore, of the planets, with all that depends upon them, are determined by the nice and perfect balance which is maintained between these two forces; and the ultimate fact of astronomical science is, not the law of gravitation, but the adjustment of this law, and others which are less known, so as to produce and maintain the existing solar system."

In the picture thus given us of the two great forces by which planetary motion is sustained and controlled—the centrifugal force which gives motion, and gravitation which restrains it within due limits—we have the prototypes of all other motion and restraint: light and darkness, day and night, the rising of the mists to form the clouds and the falling of the rain, the flow and the ebb of the sea, the springing upward of the sap through trees and herbs, and its return again towards the earth, and in animal life the arterial (centrifugal) circulation of the blood, and the venous

(gravitating) return circulation, inspiration, and expiration, &c. &c.

Dr. Lionel Beale, in his recent essay on 'Life, Force, and Matter,' thus clearly and definitely asserts another exhibition of this action of the centrifugal and centripetal forces within the body. On page 82 the author thus writes :

" Movement takes place in the most minute living particles in a direction from centre to circumference, while the inanimate matter which is about to become living passes in the opposite direction ; or, in other words, the inanimate matter passes into the centre of a particle which already lives, becomes living, and then moves outwards. The flow of the inanimate matter is centripetal, and the movement of the living matter is centrifugal."

What we are in the habit of calling the vital forces differ in only one essential from the other forces by which motion is sustained and retained. This point of difference is in their hereditary speciality.¹

The Duke of Argyll, when noticing the general relation of the vital force to the universal forces, continues :—" It has been said, with perfect truth, by a living naturalist, who is of all others most opposed to what he calls theological explanations in science, that we may just as well speak of a watch as the abode of a 'watch force,' as speak of the organization of an animal as the abode of a 'vital force' ('Aristotle,' by George H. Lewis, p. 87). The analogy is precise and accurate. The forces by which a watch moves are natural

¹ By "hereditary speciality" I mean that special power possessed in the sexual life of the animals, and in the seeds, &c., of vegetables and plants, trees, &c., to reproduce individuals of their own species and of none other. It is this definite orderly procession of species, each on its own line, which appears to me to deserve the name of vital force, as it differs essentially from all other forms in its inconvertibility. For my own part I see no reason to claim the existence of any special force or forces to explain the ordinary hourly and daily operation of the forces of life ; but in the force which makes certain forms of matter a sheep, a lion, or a whale, and which never permits the procreation of any one of these animals by the other, nor the conversion of any one of these into another, I see a special form of force for which we may fairly claim the title of *vital force*, which differs in a special and obvious manner from every other form of force.

forces. It is the relation of inter-dependence in which those forces are placed to each other, or, in other words, the adjustment of them to a particular purpose, which constitutes the 'watch force';¹ and the seat of this force, which is in fact no one force, but a combination of many forces, is in the intelligence which conceived that combination, and in the will which gave it effect. The mechanisms devised by man are in this respect only an image of the more perfect mechanism of Nature, in which the same principle of adjustment is always the highest result which science can ascertain or recognise" ('Reign of Law,' p. 125).

When the writer of the above passage speaks of "a combination of many forces" within a watch, he would have spoken more correctly had he said that the "watch force" is in fact a combination of the two forces, the force of gravitation and centrifugal force, utilised and made, the one to give motion, and the other to control and balance the motion into a definite regularity.

For convenience of description we speak of many kinds of force, but it is doubtful whether there are more than two kinds of force, which may be called either the centrifugal and the centripetal, or centrifugal force and the force of gravitation. We cannot create these forces, but they exist everywhere around us. They can be compelled to do our bidding and can be trained to our service by our intelligence, our science, and our art.

These two forces may fairly be spoken of as the breath of the planetary system, the inspiration and the expiration of the universe; for as those two forces, gravitation and centrifugal force, hold worlds in the point where the two meet in exact balance, so in the world of the animal organism does the life of the creature hang in the balance between inspiration and expiration. Arrest either of these forces and death ensues. Destroy their balance ever so little, and, unless you can readjust it, premature death must follow sooner or later, according to the amount of loss of balance between the two forces.

¹ The watch has no watch force, it has no power of procreation.—W. B.

The same parallel holds good with respect to the circulation of the blood, or with regard to that yet finer circulation which has the nerves for its channels, and the cerebro-spinal system for its centre, or indeed as respects any one of the functions of life.

When, therefore, we speak of the forces under many names, it is not from a belief in the existence of many forces, but for the convenience of description. It is more than probable that gravitation and centrifugal force, the forces of attraction and repulsion, the positive and negative forces of magnetism, the forces of expansion and of contraction, the forces of cohesion and of segregation, the vital forces and the lethal forces, and all the other names by which we denominate force, are but other aspects of the two first-named forces, determined by the forms of matter through which they are demonstrated; just as when we speak of oceans, seas, bays, gulfs, straits, rivers, lakes, marshes, clouds, rain, mist, steam, and ice, we are only describing the forms under which the same water appears to us according to its surroundings and conditions with respect to matter.

The author from whom we have already quoted says on p. 121 :

“We know nothing of the ultimate nature, nor of the ultimate seat of force. Science in the modern doctrine of the conservation of energy and the convertibility of forces, is already getting something like a firm hold of the idea that all kinds of force are but forms or manifestations of some one central force issuing from some one fountain-head of power. Sir John Herschel (*‘Outlines of Astronomy,’* 5th edition, p. 291) has not hesitated to say that ‘it is but reasonable to regard the force of gravitation as the direct or indirect result of a consciousness or a will existing somewhere;’ and even if we cannot certainly identify force in all its forms with the direct energies of one omnipresent and all-pervading Will, it is at least highly unphilosophical to assume the contrary—to speak or to think as if the forces of nature were either independent of, or even separate from, the creating power.”

But although we may not be able to determine, according

to the rules of science, the ultimate nature or the ultimate seat of force, we have abundant facts which prove its dualism. When we throw up a ball and watch its flight upwards and its returning fall, we have a familiar instance of a centrifugal force as it flies upwards, and a gravitating force as it falls downwards. When we send an electric current through the Atlantic cable, we know that a returning current through earth or water completes the circle ere our message can be delivered.

There is only one other factor needed for the demonstration of all these experiments, and that is **MATTER**. The material body of the ball is needed to enable our arm to put the centrifugal force in action. The material metals, acids and wires, the earth and the water, are needed to allow us to give the electric current its propulsion and to receive its return. In Matter, Gravitation, and Propulsion (or centrifugal force) we have a universal trinity of forces and matter. This threefold unity may be traced in all the works of the Divine Creator. From the lowest to the highest organism this one plan may be traced throughout. The purpose of our work confines us to the relation which this plan bears to man, the highest development in the work of organization.

Man is created a perfect trinity, spirit, soul and body. He stands as it were on the summit of the pyramid of creation; all the component parts of this earth, all its organic life, its inorganic matter, and its great and wondrous dualism of forces, are placed under his governance, to be servants to his will and the ready ministers to his intellect.

The unity of the plan upon which all things have been created cannot be better expressed than by a further quotation from the same work ('The Reign of Law'). The writer, having taken the wing of a bird as his illustration of the definite order in which all things have been created, shows that with all its special adaptability to the purposes for which it is intended, it has also the rudimentary structure of the arm of a man; he further observes that the cor-

respondence between the fore legs of animals, the fins of fishes, and the arms of man, as well as the general correspondence, in bony structure, of all other vertebrate animals, proves that all have been created on one comprehensive and definite plan; he sums up with these words :

“And when we remember that the immense variety of organic forms in the existing world does not exhaust the adaptability of their plan, but that the still vaster variety of all the extinct creatures have circled round the same central types, it becomes evident that these types have had from the first a purpose which has been well and wonderfully fulfilled. As a matter of fact, we see that the original conception of the framework of organic life has included in itself provisions for applying the principle of adaptation in infinite degrees. Its last development is in man. In his frame there is no aborted member. Every part is put to its highest use—highest, that is, in reference to the supremacy of mind. There are stronger arms, there are swifter limbs, there are more powerful teeth, there are finer ears, there are sharper eyes. There are creatures which can go where he cannot go, and live where he would die. But all his members are co-ordinated with one power—power of thought. Through this he has dominion over all created things; whilst yet as regards the type and pattern of his frame, he has not a single bone or joint or organ which he does not share with some one or other of the beasts that perish. It is not in any of the parts of his structure, but in their combination and adjustment, that he stands alone” (loc. cit., p. 212).

“Among the many wonders of nature, there is nothing more wonderful than this: the adaptability of the one vertebrate type to the infinite variety of life to which it serves as an organ and a home. Its basement has been so laid that every possible change or addition of superstructure could be built upon it. Creatures destined to live on the earth or in the earth, on the sea or in the sea, under every variety of condition of existence, have all been made after that one pattern; and each of them with as close an adaptation of special function as if the pattern had been designed for itself

alone. It is true that there are particular parts of it which are of no use to particular animals. But there is no part of it which is not of some indispensable use to some member of the group ; and there is one supreme form in which all its elements receive their highest interpretation and fulfilment. It is indeed wonderful to think that the feeble and sprawling paddles of a newt, the ungainly flippers of a seal, and the long leathery wings of a bat, have all the same elements, bone for bone, with that of the human hand, which is the supple instrument of man's contrivance, and is alive, even to the finger-tips, with the power of expressing his intellect and his will" (loc. cit., p. 214).

The evidences of a plan and purpose, of order and design, in the direction of forces, and in the creation of material forms endowed with the forces which constitute organic life, show a strong probability that the same economy, upon which God has thus created the skeleton of all vertebrate animals on one single model, adapting and modifying it in each particular animal, according to its own functions and place in creation, will be found acting in a similarly grand and simple manner in relation to all other parts of His works.

The harmony of creation, the even balance of the spheres, the mutual well-being of all created things, would suffer many disturbances were it not that all creation has been conducted on one definite plan, and in such an order and manner that each separate portion bears a definite relation to the whole, although it differs from every other work and has an individuality of its own. The term LIFE, for example, in its extended signification, may be used equally to define the movement of the planets in their orbits as to designate the movements of animals or the growth of plants. It applies equally to the circulation of our earth in its orbit and the circulation of the blood-globule in our organism ; to the ceaseless tides of the ocean, no less than to the inspiration and expiration of air into and out from our lungs ; to the rising of vapour to form the clouds, and to the dropping of the dew and the rain, no less than to the rising and the falling of the sap.

The great plan for the sustenance of life in the universe appears to be the power of two imponderable forces to balance ponderable matter. The preservation of a definite opposition between these two forces—the force of gravitation and centrifugal force—the intermitting action as each gains a temporary advantage and is again driven back by the other, sustains the whole creation. The loss of balance between these opposing forces as regards our planetary system would cause the destruction of the universe more or less suddenly, according to the suddenness or degree of loss of tension or power in either force.

“Each force if left to itself would be destructive of the universe. Were it not for the force of gravitation, the centrifugal forces, which impel the planets, would fling them off into space. Were it not for the centrifugal force, the force of gravitation would dash them against the sun. The orbits, therefore, of the planets, with all that depends upon them, are determined by the nice and perfect balance which is maintained between these two forces” (op. cit.).

Now, if instead of contemplating the inevitable result of the sudden destruction of one of the forces, with the sudden death of the planets as a certain result of such destruction, we were to consider the effect of a partial loss of power in one of the forces, say of gravitation, the immediate result would be an increased rapidity in the motion of the orb from the lessened check upon the centrifugal force. The loss of balance would seriously disarrange the whole of created things upon the orb thus deprived of a portion of its force of gravitation.

Conceive a purpose or will to restore the balance which had been lost, how could it be done most safely? Clearly by temporarily increasing the force of gravitation to a point beyond its normal power, until the lost balance was restored and the orb was again brought back into its own orbit; and when this was once accomplished, to withdraw the extra force which had been temporarily used and to leave the force of gravitation only its normal power, sufficient to balance centrifugal force.

It is clear that a simple restoration of the force of gravitation to its usual power would not suffice to return an errant orb into the orbit from which it had been forced by a loss of gravitation. It would need either a temporary increase of gravitating power to do this, or a temporary diminution of centrifugal force. But the centrifugal force is not at fault, the disarrangement has arisen from a want of the gravitating (controlling) power only. Hence the clear indication is to correct that which is at fault, viz. the force of gravitation, and by increasing the power of the force of gravitation the orb is forced back into its orbit, but when once there, the increased power given to gravitation must be withdrawn, or there would ensue a loss of balance on the other side and a disarrangement of the orbit from its contraction, and a disarrangement of revolution this time on the side of retardation. The highest intelligence would therefore only give such increase of power as would suffice to restore the balance between the two forces and then cease to act, leaving both in their normal condition.

A thorough appreciation of the action of the two great imponderable forces,¹ gravitation and centrifugal force, upon matter, will greatly facilitate the further development of the theory of life, health, and disease, and has, as will be seen, a direct bearing upon the theory of specific restorative stimulation.

Another condition under which we must consider force, since it has a definite relation to the theory of life, is in its aspect of LATENT FORCE—a condition in which it is imprisoned in every fluid and solid substance around us. By this property a block of ice contains power to move many thousand times its own weight, when the latent force within it is liberated from its prison by heat.

By this contained property food and stimulants are able to raise the prostrate body of an overworked man, and to

¹ "A dead bird weighs as much as a living one. Nothing which our scales can measure is lost when the 'vital force' is gone. It is the great imponderable" ('Reign of Law,' op. cit., p. 158).

enable him once more to resume his labour and to work out his day.

The discovery of this property in certain forms of matter, and of the means of setting it free, has given man power to imitate in a humble way some of the great works of creation. By the discovery of the latent force in water, and of the means of liberating it during the conversion of water into steam, man is able to outstrip the fleetness of the horse and the power of the elephant. The utilisation of this discovery resulted from the combination and arrangement of a long series of earlier experiments and from many subsequent contrivances. But the pivot on which all hung was Watt's perception that during the evolution of steam from boiling water force was evolved. Fire had been discovered ages before, water had been converted into steam through many tens of centuries, but the emancipation of latent force had not been understood or recognised.

Another well-known example of latent force set free by heat is shown in the explosive power of gunpowder. The suddenness with which the latent force in this explosive compound is freed from its imprisonment has made this discovery of less utility to man than that of the latent force of water; and excepting for the purpose of rending rocks and minerals in engineering and mining operations, it has unfortunately been chiefly used for the destruction of human life in "horrid war."

Our knowledge of the latent force imprisoned in other forms of matter is at present very imperfect; it is probable that it resides in all matter, and is set free from some in one way and some in another. Heat, or the sudden rearrangements of chemical change (as in the evolution of electricity, &c.), have hitherto been the chief means employed by man for the wresting of force from matter.

The enormous quantity of force which is imprisoned in some forms of inorganic matter will be understood by a consideration of the power of explosive compounds, such as gun-cotton, nitro-glycerine, fulminating silver, &c.

Probably all matter contains latent force in proportion to

its degree of solidity, if we only knew how to extract it. At present our knowledge, as to the liberation of latent force from matter, is in its infancy, and for purposes of practical utility is confined to a few agents; and many of these are so dangerously facile in parting with their imprisoned force as to make the inquiry one fraught with serious peril, so that the chemist in his laboratory often runs greater risks than the soldier on the battle-field. Witness nitro-glycerine, which has caused such terrible disasters that the law has stepped in and restrained its storage and its carriage.

A knowledge of this power to liberate imprisoned force from its latent bondage within its material prison, perhaps contains in its arcana the great secret of life. The motive power of the steam-engine is, as we have seen, derived from the liberation of latent force from water as it passes into steam under the power of heat.

The propulsion of the cannon-ball is caused by the liberation of latent force from the gunpowder by means of the heat of fire.

Organic life is sustained by the extraction of latent force from the inorganic or organic matter around it, or supplied to it in the form of food and stimulants, in a slow, steady, and gradual manner. It is this power to derive force from matter that enables plants to vegetate and animals to grow and to sustain life.

Digestion does not create life, it only draws the latent force out of matter and appropriates it to the purposes of the body. The fire and the water which give motive power to the steam-engine do not create the power; the heat of the fire compels the water to discharge a portion of its latent force, by a rapid division of its particles, in the shape of steam.

In like manner the living body has no power to create force; it has only the power to extract force from other forms of matter, and from these to store and to expend force.

There is another aspect under which we must view animal life before we fully comprehend all that is contained in the words, the sustentation of animal existence. The animal body,

like every other machine, needs to be builded up and to be repaired. For these purposes of full development and repair it is needful to appropriate material as well as force. It has a daily demand for new substance to build up in youth and to repair in adult age, bones, muscles, nerves, skin, and other tissues. The first efforts, then, of the force extracted from the substances taken as food are directed to the assimilation of these substances. From the food, after the extraction of a portion of its force, the elements needed to repair and build bone, muscle, nerve, skin, &c., are next extracted, and each in the exact proportion needed to balance the loss of substance or to provide for the necessities of symmetrical growth.

It is evident from this that the selection of the substances taken as food is of the greatest importance, since these must contain, in some form, the elements of which each of these organic tissues are formed. The food of the vertebrate animals, of which man is the highest type, must consist of substances which contain the component parts of bone, muscle, nerve, skin, and the other tissues which go to form the perfect vertebrata; and from these substances, after the extraction of their latent force, and from the air we breathe and the water we drink, the healthy digestive organs will select and appropriate the quantity of compounds of nitrogen, carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, albumen, gluten, casein, iron, sulphur, salt, phosphorus, potash, lime, magnesia, &c., needed. Air, water, milk, bread, and flesh, contain all these substances in a state of combination most favorable for their extraction by the digestive organs; and they also contain, in a large degree, the latent force in a condition in which the healthy digestive functions find it easy to extract it from them, and appropriate it to the use of the body.

It is probably due to the possession of latent force, and to its power of sustaining life, that flesh and bread and milk and water are preferable to the administration of each of their chemical components separately. The mere chemical components of flesh and bread would no more nourish a man than would the chemical components of water, though given

in exactly their right relative quantities, quench his thirst. So far from sustaining life, they would probably very quickly extinguish it.

In administering food to the body we have to consider, not only the suitability of the substances to give force and material, but to adjust their quantity to the requirements of the body. The expenditure of force and the consumption of material during mental and bodily effort must guide us as to the amount of force and matter with which we supply the body. Our object here, again, is to restore healthy balance. Mental and bodily exertion both dissipate the forces and consume the material of the body. Prolonged mental activity not only expends nerve force, but also consumes nerve substance. Continued and severe bodily labour not only expends muscular force, but also consumes the solid and fluid constituents of the body, its muscle, and its blood. Flesh and blood are as plainly worn away by bodily exercise as are the parts of a machine by continued friction. But the supply of a new force and new material must be nicely balanced to the demand, or we shall embarrass the body by the accumulation of force, and encumber it by an overplus of matter. It is true that within certain limits the body has a self-contained regulating power by which the waste is cast off; but a continuance of over-feeding or of a supply of over-stimulating diet cannot fail, sooner or later, to disarrange even the most perfect frame. On the other hand, an insufficient supply of food, or food deficient in nutritive quality, or in the property of latent force, will quickly leave the tissues and fluids in a state of innutrition, and the body feeble and deficient in force.

Here, then, we have two great examples of the possible causes of a train of functional and organic diseases, dependent on a loss of balance between the outgoings from the body (in the shape of expended force and dissipation of the solids and fluids of the body), and the incomings into the body (in the shape of food and drink). Very familiar is the knowledge that a light nutritious meal refreshes a man, and makes him fit for renewed exertion; while a very full and

heavy meal not only fails to refresh, but indisposes to exertion and oppresses mind and body.

Another class of facts, too, must here be adverted to, connected with over-exertion of mind or body, or both. So far from mental or bodily strain giving increased power to take the needful supply of food and drink, it destroys the appetite and the power to digest. In such a case, to thrust food into the stomach would not only give neither force nor repair, but would give grave uneasiness to the body, if it did not cause dangerous disease. Force must first be given by the administration of what are called stimulants ; that is, of fluids or vapours which most readily part with their latent force, though they contain little or no nutrient properties. The body, exhausted by mental or bodily strain, must first be raised in force by cold water, spirits and water, tea, coffee, or some other form of stimulant, before food is taken into the stomach. Even the more rapidly diffusible stimulants, such as the olfaction of smelling salts, or the administration of ammonia or ether in some form, will frequently restore the power to take food ; this is one proof of our proposition, that the first consideration for the restoration of the balance of life in what we call the process of digestion is to give force, the second to supply matter.

In further support of the above views of the nature of bodily health and bodily disease, I would quote the following remarks of Dr. Bence Jones ; on page 304 of the work above referred to he says, " Physicians at some future time will estimate exactly the effect of the increased or diminished action of any one force upon all the other forces concerned in the production of general or local disease ; and by adding to the resistance of one or more forces, or by liberating more energy by means of the powers that are latent in food and medicine, they will restore that equilibrium of action in the body upon which our health depends."

In this prognostication I most fully agree, but I see no reason for deferring to a future time that which is, to a great extent, possible in the present, more especially owing to the means placed at our command by the homœopathic rule of

administering drugs, and by the homœopathic definite and exact preparations of the drugs themselves. The definition of health given by Dr. Bence Jones accurately embodies its great general condition, viz., "The equilibrium of action within the body." And this definition of health enables us exactly to define disease as a loss of equilibrium of action, and shows us further that the physician's duty is to restore the equilibrium. Now, when we speak of equilibrium we at once assume the idea of a body and two opposing forces sustaining and upholding the body, or, as we say, balancing it. These two forces, and the body on which they act, form, as it were, a trinity. Have we any right to assume this three-fold order of life?

Physiology bears it out, both as to the whole body and as to its parts.

The material cerebro-spinal axis is balanced, during health, between the forces of sensation and motion. The material heart is balanced between the forces of the arterial and of the venous circulation. The material lungs are balanced between the forces of expiration and inspiration. The abdominal viscera are balanced between the ingestion of food and the excretion of effete matters, and so forth. Any loss of balance between these functional forces and the structures they regulate would primarily cause disease in the special organ, and would also secondarily derange the whole system more or less.

When, therefore, a physician sets to work with medicinal drugs, or by any other therapeutic means, to restore equilibrium, he has this difficulty before him, that he must exactly graduate the force or matter he supplies to the wants of the patient. If he exceed the requirements of the case, he may cause a loss of equilibrium equally disastrous to the patient to that caused by the disease.

To the physician who has only the Pharmacopœia of the College of Physicians to guide him, and who uses massive doses of grains or ounces as his only means for the cure of his patients, this restoration of equilibrium is difficult or even impossible. Fineness and nicety are impossible, and

medicinal perturbations of equilibrium are the rule even among the most judicious and careful of drug administrators among men of the massive dose school.

On the other hand, such restoration of equilibrium becomes very possible to the physician who possesses the medicines of the Homœopathic Pharmacopœia, by which he can adjust his means to any degree of accuracy from the massive to the highest point of infinitesimals.

Where the loss of equilibrium is from some fault in one or other of the two forces on which healthy action depends, it becomes our duty to seek for some drug which is known to us to (as it is called) act upon that tract, part, or organ, which is suffering from derangement of force.

That each drug does so select some tract, part, or organ of the body for which it has an elective affinity, has been shown by the elaborate provings of Hahnemann and his disciples, and has been especially insisted upon by Dr. Sharp, in his essays on Organopathy. The drug having reached the tract affected by the disease, parts there with its force, which it communicates to the suffering part. If too large a dose be given, far from doing good, the suffering is increased. Hence it is the duty of the physician so to use his art as to give a dose of the drug which shall carry an exact equivalent of force, to the force needed.

Now, as this presupposes a perceptive knowledge of diagnosis (absolute and differential) almost preternatural, and a knowledge of drug action equally unusual, it is his safest practice to begin cautiously and tentatively with such doses as have never been known to be perturbative, and to repeat these doses at more or less frequent intervals, and to add to the doses gradually until the requisite effect is induced. Just as a good weigher wishing to bring the scales into exact equilibrium when weighing out, say a grain of powder, first guesses as near as he can, and then adds little by little till the two scales stand in exact equipoise. When he sees the scale fairly inclining to the balance he should withhold his hand, and add no further until he sees whether the balance is attained. The same rule applies to the repetition

of doses of drugs. When the patient is fairly on the road to perfect restoration of balance we should wait awhile to mark the result.

The use of the drug in cases where the loss of equilibrium arises from a want of balance of the forces appears thus to be to act as a carrier of force to the tract, part, or organ, needing it, or, in other words, to act as a specific restorative stimulant.

There are, however, other diseases caused by a deficiency or excess of matter. Defects in nutrition, either general or local, are, indeed, the cause of a large number of diseases, affecting the whole body or some of its parts; for example, rachitis and anæmia. In this class of disease we must supply the defective material as well as give force to ensure its assimilation.

The use of drugs, here, is to excite assimilative force in the organs needing repair.

We must, therefore, bear in mind that drugs are only temporary stimulants strengthening the tract, part, or organ, probably through the nerve or sets of nerves, depressed or partially paralysed by the causes of the disease. Their action is temporary only, and we must look to air, food, drink, and other surrounding circumstances, to enable us to complete the cure and to render the means by which we have tided over the difficulty permanently beneficial.

CHAPTER II.

ARE WE TO DIRECT OUR MEDICINAL TREATMENT TO THE MORBIFIC CAUSES OR THE MORBID CHANGES?

Few more important questions come before the physician than that contained in the above heading.

Hahnemann tells us that the "totality of symptoms" constitutes the disease. That the duty of the physician is to remove those symptoms, and that when they are removed the patient is well.

To a certain extent this is true. In many diseases the symptoms, subjective and objective, are of a nature to force themselves upon the observation both of the patient and of the physician; they are, so to speak, the written and spoken language of the morbid cause or of the morbid change, or of both, which make themselves seen and heard in no unmistakable manner to the patient and to those around him, forcing on them the exigencies of the body and appealing for help.

To this class belong all painful diseases showing themselves by subjective symptoms, and all eruptive disease presenting obvious objective symptoms; such as acute fevers, inflammations, the exanthemata (scarlet fever, measles, small-pox), jaundice, Addison's disease, &c. &c. But there are other diseases where pain is not a prominent symptom, or where it is altogether absent, and where no obvious changes in colour occur, diseases which insidiously progress and sap the very foundations of life before they present to the patient or to the physician symptoms demanding treatment. These may be called dumb diseases, and their very silence and

painlessness is a chief source of their danger. Bright's disease, diabetes, painless pleurisies, fatty degenerations, general paralysis, and some forms of cachexia, often proceed to a point difficult of cure, or incurable, before circumstances draw such attention to them as to place them under the inspection of the physician.

An objection has been urged against our accepting the "totality of symptoms" as our sole guide in the selection of the medicinal drug, that it overlooks the morbid cause of the disease, and teaches us only to treat the resultant symptoms. To estimate the value of this objection we must glance at the causes of disease to which it refers.

The morbid causes of disease may be broadly divided into two classes—those arising external to the body, and those arising within the body.

The first of these, the external morbid causes, comprise epidemic and endemic organic poisons, the chemical poisons, errors in diet, atmospheric changes of temperature, moisture or extreme dryness, electrical conditions, &c. &c.

The second of these, the internal morbid causes, comprise hereditary and constitutional debilities of the tracts, parts, organs, or fluids comprising the body ; these local or general lesions interfere with functional activity, and thus prepare the way for derangements of function, or leave the body an easy prey to one or other of the before-named external morbid causes.

With regard to the indications for the treatment of the last class of diseases no possible doubt exists ; the clear duty of the physician is to discover the exact seat, extent, and kind of weakness, and to remedy it by the supply of the deficient force or deficient material, or both.

But the treatment of the former class is open to discussion.

To meet the external causes of disease, and to defeat them before they can reach and hurt the body, belongs to that part of the physician's duty embraced under the general name of sanitary science and hygiene. The air, the water, and various other surroundings, are to be purified by disinfectants, filtration, and by such other means as art and science have taught

us will best destroy the noxious gases and the infinitesimal sporules from whose multiplication we believe a large number of epidemic and endemic diseases develop, flower, and mature like poisonous seeds, producing plants of varied injurious power and malignity.

But medicine, in her proper function, is called to our aid when these external causes have already fastened upon the body, have, so to say, poisoned or have taken root and begun to flower, fructify, and increase. Then comes into prominence the question, are we to treat the morbid cause, and to neutralize the poison and to destroy these plants or sporules, or are we solely to treat the ravages which have ensued (the morbid lesions or changes) ?

In the present day the tendency is to make light of or to deny altogether the old medical axiom, "remove the cause, and the effect will cease;" we have less confidence in the recuperative and self-repairing powers of the body, and our chief efforts are not directed (if directed at all) to the removal of the cause, while all our energies are turned to repairing and fortifying the tracts, parts, organs, or fluids, invaded by, and overcome by, the morbid cause. We stand in the position of men acting purely on the defensive, attempting to render the ground unfruitful to the disease-cause, and thus destroy the poison by leaving it no unhealthy medium in which to act noxiously and to check the further development of the sporules, leaving them to wither for want of pabulum ; we content ourselves by strengthening the patient, and by repairing, as rapidly as we can, the portions of his frame ruined or injured.

Many of the foremost of modern physicians, Dr. Bence Jones, Dr. T. K. Chambers, and others, as we have shown, deny altogether the entity of disease. Disease, they say, is a loss of vital balance, or of vital force and in one sense they are right, but in certain diseases we see the body invaded by a morbid cause which is an entity, and whose presence is the primary cause of the loss of balance. Scarlet fever, smallpox, and measles, are just as much entities as belladonna, tartar emetic, or pulsatilla.

Although in the present advanced state of physiologic and therapeutic knowledge we do not attempt, directly, to remove or antidote the morbid cause in these diseases, and find it more philosophical and more practically useful to strengthen the weak points of the patient than to treat him as if he were a test-tube, and as if disease and remedy could be mixed up within him to meet and antidote the one the other, yet we must keep before us the fact that these morbid causes are active, living entities, and that we should seek to neutralise and destroy these morbid causes by restoring the healthy balance and tone to the tracts, parts, organs, and fluids thrown off their equilibrium of consentaneous action by the presence of these causes.

That this is possible, and that morbid matter ceases to develop itself where healthy tone is given, is shown by the action of mercury in syphilis, and by the action of quinine in the common form of intermittent fever. These are true cases of specific cure by single medicines, and cures which are permanent, and ensure against all after consequences and secondary ailments, because the medicinal drug carries force and tone to every part, structure, organ, and fluid on which the disease would be likely to fasten or to fructify within; and this health-force being given, the disease has no further power of development; its seeds fall on stony ground, in which they can take no root, and they wither away. That which is possible in these two diseases, and in many other forms of disease treated homœopathically, and occurring in patients free from previous inherent diseases, ought to be true also of all those caused by external morbid agents.

Diseases having a definite course, a period of incubation within the body, a period of gradual development, of maturity and of decay, surely are entities; they present the same aspect and behaviour under similar circumstances now as they did in the days of Hippocrates.

In infectious and contagious and hereditary diseases each begets its own kind, and presents the same dangers to the patient.

Scarlet fever is what it was in the days of Sydenham.

Gout runs the same course as it did when first medically described. The same with regard to measles, smallpox, and all the other zymotic class. Cancer, syphilis, phthisis, scrofula, are the same now as they ever were centuries and tens of centuries ago, and we ought to keep this fact always in view, so that we may seek within the immense storehouse of nature and ransack her arcana until we can find medicinal drugs whose provings, conducted after the method of Hahnemann, shall reveal to us drugs whose whole course of poisonous action shall present an analogue to the whole course of these morbid entities. In this way only can medicine fulfil her whole mission. It is not the mere symptoms before us that we must seek to meet, but the whole picture of the effects of the morbid cause. Just as in a case of intermittent fever we do not treat the chill stage with one drug, the hot fit with another, and the perspiration with a third, but we administer a medicinal drug which has the power to induce all these consecutive conditions in the order of their natural course, and which will induce, if long continued, a cachectic state similar to the sequelæ of the disease.

CHAPTER III.

WHAT THEN IS THE VALUE OF THE RULE "SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR" IN PRACTICE?

THE value of this rule, in a practice founded on the theory of specific restorative stimulation, depends on five points :

1stly. On the accuracy of the diagnosis, both differential and as to precise anatomical seat.

2ndly. On the accuracy of the selection of a drug whose pathogenesis corresponds to the anatomical seat of the lesion.

3rdly. On our knowledge of the natural history of the morbid cause, and of the whole morbid sequences it has power to induce.

4thly. On our knowledge of the consecutive pathogenetic results of the medicinal drug whose pathogenesis corresponds to the morbid results of the morbid cause.

Lastly. On our administering the drug in such a dose as shall stimulate the tract part or organ up to the point of health, in so gentle and gradual a manner, that there shall be no subsequent recoil.

We have seen that some specific diseases have their perfect analogues in medicinal drugs, and therefore we are able radically to cure these diseases, and to cut short their injurious career within the body.

But for a large number of these diseases we have not yet discovered the medicinal analogue.

In these diseases, and in a large number of morbid states, we are thus driven to pure "symptom-treatment," and in attempting this, very considerable penetration is often required for the selection of the drug, so that we may direct

the "restorative stimulus" to the central point of debility. To this true "characteristic indication" we are not always led by the acutest or most prominent symptom, but must bring our physiological and pathological knowledge to bear. The headache, languor and general debility in albuminuria are not the "characteristic indications" for treatment, but the presence of albumen and the pathological changes in skin and kidney, and we have to seek for a medicine acting as a restorative stimulant to these organs. In diabetes, on the other hand, we have to act on the brain by appropriate remedies, and not on the kidneys.

In phthisis we leave the hectic fever, which is an indication of the disease, and not one for its treatment, and seek a remedy known from its power to induce lung affection.

The treatment of disease, taking the pathological changes as the indication, is always more precise and definite than the subservient following of symptoms, because these may change in their phases many times during the course of a day, or of a few days, and would need, if we were to take them for indications, the very frequent change of the medicinal drug, a practice confusing to the practitioner and disadvantageous to the patient. In fact, it is only justifiable where the pathology of a case or the medicinal correspondence are both obscure or unknown.

It will be seen in the following pages, however, that in some of these obscure affections symptom-treatment has yielded good results. Such, for instance, as the cure of an obscure form of ague, the fits occurring four times each day; "always at the same hours," cured rapidly by "Cedron," a medicine which Dr. Casanova showed has this peculiarity of exact periodicity as to time.

And again in the cure of neuralgia, always coming on in the afternoon and disappearing at night, by Belladonna. There will be found several other instances of this class of diseases, whose cure can only be met by symptom-treatment.

Thus it will be seen that the rule "*Similia similibus curantur*" may be used most advantageously where the full

daylight of medical science enables us to see and appreciate the whole dangers of the disease before us. It is still an efficient guide to us where twilight only allows us to follow the case step by step. And, lastly, when we are quite in the dark as to the nature of a disease, it gives us ample light very often to effect a good cure.

How great a debt do we therefore owe Hahnemann, and how priceless is the boon of his great discovery to both patient and physician.

PART II.

IMPRESSIONS AND FACTS

DRAWN FROM

FOURTEEN YEARS' HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTICE.

*(Reprinted, with Additions and Corrections, from the 'Monthly
Homœopathic Review.')'*

PREFACE.

THE following therapeutic observations were made by me in dispensary and private practice during a period of fourteen years, from 1856 to 1870.

For nine years of the above time I was located in Cambridge, for the succeeding three years I resided in Bath, my thirteenth year was spent in Norwich, and my fourteenth partly on the Continent and partly at Weston-super-Mare, and in London.

It will thus be seen that these experimental investigations were not only extended over several years, but over several districts, in which there were varying climatic conditions and various modes of life affecting the patients. Cambridge (as is known to most of my readers) is a town about sixty miles from the sea, situated in a wide and flat valley, through which flows a narrow, sluggish river. The town itself possesses all the elements of health; the soil is gravel; the drinking water, which is abundant and good, is obtained from wells and springs in the chalk formation lying to the east and north-east of the town. The streets are wide and airy, and the sewers are washed by streams of water which run down the principal streets. To the north and west of the town extends a large alluvial tract for sixty miles, much of which has been reclaimed from marsh and swamp, and is now admirably drained. Fevers and agues were, at one time, very prevalent in this district, but are now not frequent. East winds are much felt in this part of England, especially in the spring.

Bath has a different climate and a different soil. The oolite is the chief geologic stratum. The climate is

warm, moist, and relaxing; the east wind is comparatively little felt. West and south-west are the prevailing winds. The winter temperature is milder by 3° Fahrenheit than that of London; snow rarely lies on the ground.

Norwich, again, differs from either Cambridge or Bath. It has a dry, bracing air, and is exposed to keen north and north-east winds. The winter is cold and stormy, and snow often lies for days or weeks on the ground.

To some extent the climate and other conditions of a locality modify the treatment of the individual cases which come under our care, and the above points are, therefore, worthy of some consideration.

In the preparation of the following notes I have endeavoured, as far as possible, to eliminate all sources of error. When I look through my case-books and my scattered notes, and when I turn over the unwritten leaves of my memory, I cannot but be impressed with my comparative poverty in absolute and incontrovertible facts. The hostile criticism of our opponents and the investigations of the expectant school have shorn us of much of our bravery, and have taught us to be cautious in sifting our supposed facts, and to avoid the assumption of cures which we cannot clearly and incontestably prove. The proof of a fact, in medical treatment, must rest upon the corroboration presented by the treatment of a number of similar cases by similar means and with similar success, and upon the comparative want of success under other means, and its absence when the case is left to nature. Until we are well acquainted with the natural history of disease, we cannot tell how much of our apparent success in treatment is really owing to the medicine given during the cure. One great series of facts, leading to the inference that medical treatment is far more successful than the expectant school would have us believe, is that when diseases, almost harmless to us, invade savage and ignorant nations, they are characterised by a terrible mortality. Measles, whooping-cough, influenza, &c., are fearfully fatal diseases among savage nations, whereas amongst us they are rarely attended with large mortality. It is probable that we are much indebted,

in the cure of acute diseases, to those numerous hygienic means included under the general head of nursing; still, wherever a long series of cases, treated on the strictest principles of expectancy, have been compared with those treated, in addition, with homœopathic medication, there has been a considerable per-centage of cures shown in favour of the homœopathic method; and there has further been shown to have been a more rapid and speedy recovery under the homœopathic than under the expectant treatment.

A point, to which I wish to draw special attention in the following series of papers, is that which is conventionally called "the dose question."

In approaching the question of dose, or rather of dilution, it appears certain that the efficacy of the medicine depends far more on the choice of an appropriate dilution than has generally been conceded by our practitioners. Not only does the constitutional sensitiveness of the patient, to some extent, dominate the dilution to be given, but also some diseases are far better treated by the high and some by the lower dilutions. A physician who should always prescribe the same dilution in all diseases, whether it be the 200th, the 30th, the 12th, the 3rd, or the mother tinctures, will have to record many brilliant cures in certain diseases, while he will find that certain other diseases will baffle and perplex him by their obstinacy. The most successful physician will be he who selects his dilution and dose according to the indications afforded by the loss of balance induced by the disease, and by the constitutional peculiarities of the patient.

My own experience shows that there are cases where high dilutions will cure certain patients whose cases had failed to receive benefit from low dilutions of the same medicines. And I have also seen cases where the lower dilutions have proved curative after the higher have been administered fruitlessly.

Although we have not yet been able to lay down a definite guide for the selection of the dilution and of the dose, I believe the theory of equilibration and of specific stimulation will assist us greatly in this inquiry.

As to the frequency of repetition of the dose, the same rule will afford us a very practical guide. As soon as equilibrium is nearly restored we diminish the frequency of the dose ; as soon as it is restored we cease to give medicine. For example, in a case of diarrhoea a safe rule is to give a dose of medicine immediately after every relaxed action ; in a case of whooping-cough, to give a dose of medicine after every spasmodic paroxysm. In diseases non-paroxysmal, when a clear and progressive improvement sets in, the dose should not be repeated so long as the cure is rapidly progressing, and should only be repeated when the progress begins to flag.

By adhering as nearly to these rules as is practicable we shall avoid the dangers of medicinal aggravations or of medicinal prolongations of disease.

INTRODUCTION.

A PHYSICIAN of eminence, who had long practised homœopathy, once said to me that though he had bent the whole force of his intellect to the study of the science, he could not conscientiously say that he was fully acquainted with the exact and full sphere of action of more than twelve of its remedies.

The same physician, on another occasion, said to me, that if he were to practise medicine strictly according to Hahnemann's rules, he could not properly attend to more than twelve patients a day.

There is a good deal to be said on the observation, that the physician practising Homœopathy ought not to see more than twelve patients a day. No doubt both the brain of the physician and the health of the patient would benefit by such a limitation; but then what is to become of the outsiders? The number of physicians and surgeons practising Homœopathy is very limited, while the number of patients seeking homœopathic advice is legion. That is one difficulty. The second is, that physicians must live, and unless the patients incline to pay far larger fees than they do at present, twelve patients a day would not allow the physician to pay his way and provide for his family.

These two objections appear to me to suffice to show the impracticability of a physician's following out such a method of practice as would necessitate the spending of from half an hour to two hours over every case of disease. It is therefore of the first importance that some other method of practising Homœopathy should be adopted. A physician cannot sit

down before every patient, at each visit, pen and paper in hand, and write down his state under each of the heads as they occur in the Symptomatology, viz.—1. General Symptoms. 2. Characteristic Peculiarities. 3. Skin. 4. Sleep. 5. Fever. 6. Moral Symptoms. 7. Sensorium and Head. 8. Eyes. 9. Ears. 10. Nose. 11. Face. 12. Jaws and Teeth. 13. Mouth. 14. Throat. 15. Taste and Appetite. 16. Gastric Symptoms: 17. Stomach. 18. Abdomen. 19. Stool. 20. Urine. 21. Sexual Organs. 22. Larynx and Chest. 23. Chest. 24. Neck and Back. 25. Arms. 26. Legs.

To subject every patient, at each visit, to such a cross-examination would, in many cases, be as impossible as it would be useless. Then, when this is all done, and the Hahnemannian has copied down all the required symptoms, he has not accomplished half his work. He must now consult every medicine which covers any one of these symptoms, and carefully compare them with the list of aches and pains and sensations he has taken down. The search through, say twelve or fourteen medicines, cannot occupy less than one or two hours, even if the man has a great facility for comparative critical research. The general practice of the profession could not possibly be carried on in this manner. The patients would be worn out by the severe cross-examinations, and the doctor's brains be confused by this ardent symptom-hunting.

It appears to me that whoever can contribute his mite to the abridgment of these "procès-verbaux" will also contribute to the practical success of Homœopathy. This has been felt by many physicians, from the time of Hahnemann's first promulgation of Homœopathy till now. We have had abridgments of the Symptomatology and Repertories. We have had a system of cyphers used in place of words. We have also had the suggestion, that as certain medicines have a special affinity for certain organs, the general knowledge of this fact might aid us in the selection of the remedies from which to choose those holding the special homœopathic relation to the case in hand.

Probably all these efforts have proved of some practical

use, but taken singly they all have grave defects ; they only meet the difficulty in a partial and imperfect manner. The full success of Homœopathy depends upon the prompt and exact application of that medicinal drug which presents in its symptoms the most complete picture of the morbid condition of the patient.

To accomplish this readily, two things are needed :—1stly, a clear perception of the pathological condition of the patient ; 2ndly, the knowledge of a drug whose pathogenesis corresponds to this condition.

Hence, to be a good homœopathist, a man must be a good pathologist, and able to diagnose the disease definitely. In doing this he must appreciate its distinguishing features—those which make it a distinct disease ; seizing upon these as the central ailment, he has at once an ideal as his indication for treatment.

He then turns to his knowledge of the physiological effects of medicines, and selects that medicine whose central and most prominent effects correspond with the disease-ideal he has formed.

Assuming this to be the true position of Homœopathy in medical science, there is still a great deal of hard work before us ere we can render our science perfect. Our *Materia Medica* must be rearranged in such a manner as to give us the physiological actions of the various medicines in the exact order of their onset, their persistence, and their decadence.

Our nosology must also be perfected by a more definite arrangement of the pathological conditions of the distinguishing features of each disease. If there are five or more kinds of rheumatism, corresponding, for example, to *bryonia*, *rhhus*, *mercurius*, *cimicifuga*, and *phosphoric acid*, &c. &c., let rheumatism be so classified in our works on the practice of medicine, as—(a) Rheumatism with pains increased by movement ; (b) R. with pains increased by rest and removed by movement ; (c) R. with pains increased by warmth ; (d) R. of the muscular system ; (e) Rheumatic neuralgia with exhausting night sweats.

Such an arrangement with regard to all other diseases

would greatly simplify our treatment. Of course there would still remain certain anomalies and idiosyncrasies, rendering it needful to seek for other special remedies, when the medicines most usually curative failed. With good, clearly defined pictures of the artificial medicinal disease in our *Materia Medica*, and good, clear pictures of natural disease and its definite varieties before us in our *Practices of Medicine*, we should find it quite possible to do full justice to a far larger number of cases than we can, at present, undertake with satisfaction to ourselves. From the present chaos of symptoms recorded in our *Materia Medica* under regional heads, it is a work of no little difficulty to eliminate order, by piecing the fragmentary symptoms together, so as to represent a given disease. Here we must trust much to the clinical observations which have confirmed us in the knowledge that certain of our remedies hold a definite relation to certain diseases ; for example, the relation of aconite to inflammation and to simple fever ; of arnica to bruise ; of belladonna to smooth scarlet fever ; of bryonia to acute rheumatism and to bronchitis, &c. &c. These medicines hold their curative relation to the ordinary and common forms of the disorders named ; but where complications exist in the disease, there it may be needful to select a supplementary medicine, to meet and cover such symptoms as the ordinary medicine does not cover by its symptoms. This supplementary medicine may supersede the ordinary remedy or be given in alternation with it.

For all practical purposes, we who have been brought up under the old school may use aconite, where thirty years ago we used the lancet ; so also, where we used the bistoury to open abscesses and collections of matter, we now may very generally rely on *hepar sulph.* I do not mean to say that we may fling away the knife altogether, as completely as we have already discarded the lancet ; but, most certainly, we need not use it once, where under allopathy it must have been used ten times.

These rapid generalisations can only be made where extended clinical experience has tested their reliability and truth.

To such a consummation we must, however, look steadily forward, as by it alone can Homœopathy become the medicine of the million. There are many workers in the ranks of Homœopathy who are labouring in this field, and as a humble contribution towards the elimination of order out of chaos I submit these Impressions and Facts to my brother-workers in medicine.

A DIGEST OF FOURTEEN YEARS' CLINICAL EXPERIENCE IN
THE ACTION OF MEDICINAL DRUGS.

1. ACONITUM NAPELLUS.

THE sphere of aconite seems to be to control arterial action. A weakened or partially paralysed condition of the nerves supplying the arterial coats allows of their relaxation and consequent engorgement; disturbance of the arterial circulation ensues, which, when local, induces inflammation, and when general ends in inflammatory fever.

Inflammation.
Active congestion.
Arterial excitement.
Simple fever.

In these inflammations, active congestions, active arterial excitement, and simple fever, I have found aconite in the lower dilutions of great service. I have used the first decimal to the third centesimal, chiefly in these cases.

Special inflammations.

In inflammations of special tracts or organs I have not found aconite suffice to complete the cure; in acute hydrocephalus, in encephalitis, in pleurisy, in pneumonia, &c., the local specific stimulant is required after the general fever has yielded to aconite. In some cases the local specific stimulant alone suffices to cure even without aconite.

The special sphere of the lower dilutions of aconite seems to reside in their power to equalise arterial and capillary action. These dilutions assist us in the treatment of all inflammations, many of which would probably recover under the influence of aconite alone; but the cure is more marked and rapid if, after a few doses of aconite, the local specific is given, or if the two medicines are given in alternation.

Delirium tremens.

In a case of delirium tremens characterised by acute mania,

with terrible imaginings, frightful fancies, and constant terror, the patient springing out of bed, with great desire to go out of the house, I saw sleep induced by a single dose of 3 drops of the 1st centesimal tincture of aconite; the sleep lasted two hours. A second similar dose gave nine or ten hours' sleep, and the patient made a good recovery. This case well illustrates the action of aconite, as the nerves controlling the cerebral circulation were partially paralysed by alcoholism. Aconite stimulated them again up to their equilibrium action, and thus quieted the rush and tumult of the circulation within the cranium. The tumult quelled, order was restored, and sleep ensued with tranquillity. In this case allopathic doses of opium had been given without effect, and afterwards many homœopathic remedies; but the sleeplessness and constant delirium remained unchecked for many days and nights. It was at last decided to send the patient to a lunatic asylum; and while arrangements for this purpose were being made, the aconite was administered with the above happy results.

Aconite, 1st cent.

In otitis, of which I have seen many very severe cases, aconite, 1st decimal, has proved rapidly curative, in 2 to 5 drop doses, every hour or two hours, till the pain is relieved. I have never seen the higher dilutions of aconite, nor pulsatilla, nor chamomilla, of any marked service in the maddening pain of acute otitis, while acon., 1st dec., has acted admirably.

Otitis.
Aconite, 1st dec.

In acute inflammation of one side of the nasal mucous membrane, a condition sometimes confounded with neuralgia, where there is intense pain in the frontal sinuses and in the antrum, I have seen acon., 1st decimal, in 5 drop doses, of immediate service. The special indication is when the pain is greatly increased by stooping the head or lying down.

Inflammation
of nasal mu-
cous mem-
branes.

In inflammation of the prostate, where there is urging to urinate, with great pain in micturition, or where, in milder cases, there is great pain in walking, especially downstairs, acon., 1st decimal, 2 to 5 drops every hour or two hours, will give great relief. In the case of a patient whose sufferings were so great that some surgeons of eminence had diagnosed

Prostatitis.

stone in the bladder, although it could not be detected by the sound, acon., 1st dec., in doses of 2 drops every two to four hours, speedily cured him. It is true that about once in three or six months, if he committed any indiscretion, his pains returned, but the aconite always cured them, and his life became pleasant to him, whereas under the best and highest allopathic care he was in continued misery, and his life a burden.

Aconite, 1st
cent.
Croup.

In croup, during its early stage, aconite, 1st centesimal, has done me most service ; but its action does not appear to me to be well sustained, so that I have alternated it or supplemented it lately with tartar emetic, 1st centesimal, or with spongia.

Intermittent
fever.

As a warning to young homœopaths not to be too jubilant over an apparent cure, I would relate a case of severe fever in a lad at school, whose friends were homœopaths, while the schoolmaster was strongly opposed to the system. When I saw the boy, I was told that after a severe rigor he had been attacked with his present fever : his whole surface was suffused with redness, not so bright as in scarlet fever, but it looked suspicious ; his pulse nearly 100, very full and incompressible. I left him some doses of aconite, 1st centesimal, in a tumblerful of water. In the evening I saw him again ; he was cool, almost well. His master was delighted ; said, if that was Homœopathy he should certainly adopt it ; in half an hour after the first dose the patient broke into a perspiration, and in a couple of hours was well. I was then young in Homœopathy, and went on my way rejoicing ; but in about thirty-six hours the same patient again had a chill, fever, and sweat, and I then recognised my error. My patient had ague. The perspiration of two days before was due, not to the aconite, but to that mysterious class of phenomena which we meet with in intermittents. Although this boy made a capital recovery from his ague, his master, who had believed too much at first, believed too little ever after—a not infrequent psychological condition.

This case is a fair illustration of the futility of mere symptom treatment ; the sole symptom at the time of my visit pointed to aconite, but aconite would never have cured

the disease, whereas it yielded at once to a specific stimulant affecting the whole sphere attacked by the morbid cause.

In rheumatic endocarditis, occurring during an attack of rheumatic fever, I have seen aconite, 3rd dec., act well in alternation with spigelia. I have seen but two such cases since I became acquainted with the practice of Homœopathy. In one case delirium was the only sign. The patient (who was suddenly seized about one in the morning) referred no pain to the heart; but as I had seen similar cases during the treatment of acute rheumatism in my allopathic days, I suspected the cause of the sudden delirium, and applied my stethoscope over the heart. As I was then but young in the practice of Homœopathy, I was excessively anxious about this case, and sat by the poor fellow, giving him aconite and spigelia in alternation every quarter of an hour till he became quiet. In two hours he was so far relieved that I left him without fear as to the result. He made an excellent recovery, and had no trace of heart disease left.

Rheumatic endocarditis.
Aconite, 3rd dec.

In this case I assume that spigelia stimulated the nerves controlling the heart, while aconite restored equilibrium in a similar manner to the arterial circulation.

In acute congestion of the liver, and in threatened jaundice with feverish symptoms, aconite, 1st centesimal, in drop doses, acts promptly and well. In most cases it is needful to supplement the aconite (or to alternate it) with mercurius, except in those not infrequent cases where the patient has, in previous years, fallen into the hands of some allopathic worshipper of mercury; in this case china is to be chosen in place of mercury.

Acute congestion of liver.
Jaundice.
Aconite, 1st cent.

The 12th centesimal dilution of aconite has a sphere of as great cure-power as the lower. When I look over the amount of relief and cure this dilution has enabled me to dispense, I do not wonder at the enthusiasm of those who claim for it exclusive use.

Aconite, 12th cent.

In the insomnia of aged persons I have seen the best results from 3 globule doses of aconite 12th at bed time.

Sleeplessness.

In those sudden feverish attacks of young children, often

Febricula.

so alarming to those having charge of them, coming on without apparent cause, aconite 12th acts admirably, in doses of from 3 globules to 1 globule, given dissolved in water, and repeated every two or three hours. Growing children of a sanguine temperament are very subject to these ephemeral fevers; sometimes, if left to nature, they are accompanied by sudden bleedings at the nose, which, if not profuse, do no apparent harm.

Nose-bleeding. Aconite 12th is the best treatment for these spontaneous nose-bleedings at their outset, as it equalises the circulation and removes the arterial distension which causes them. In the nose-bleeding of elder children I have found *arnica* act more promptly.

Pain in left side. In that pain in the left hypochondrium occurring in young women and girls, so often a troublesome ailment under allopathic care, aconite 12th, in 3 globule doses, two or three times a day, is of the greatest service. This pain arises from some irregularity in the action of the circulation in the uterus and its appendages, and is the result of vicarious congestion, which, by some hidden law of the female constitution, always affects their left side. It may occur anywhere between the left side of the vertex and the sole of the left foot, but usually it is in the hypochondrium. Nine times out of ten the patient comes to have her heart examined, not unnaturally thinking that this pulsation and pain must indicate heart disease. The next most frequent centre of this pain is just within the crest of the left ileum. In young girls and young women of sanguine temperament this pain is usually cured by aconite, and far more usually by the 12th dilution. In some cases, however, *pulsatilla*, and in others *cimicifuga racemosa* are more strongly indicated.

Remittent fever. In the sleeplessness of remittent fevers I have often seen good service done by giving a dose of aconite 12th (3 globules) at bed time.

Miliary fever. In the miliary form of scarlet fever, so prevalent some years since (and under allopathic care so fatal, while even under our method a mortality very unusual in scarlet fever was met with), I have seen aconite 12th and also aconite 30th of marked service.

Aconite, 30th.

In passive congestions I have found less benefit from aconite than from pulsatilla. Passive congestion.

In acute congestive headache, a condition often seen in (so-called) plethoric women and girls, and sometimes also in men, aconite 12th often acts magically. Acute congestive headache.

In acute lumbago I have seen aconite, 1st centesimal and also 1st decimal, in doses of from 2 to 3 drops, give very speedy relief and cure. Acute lumbago.
Aconite, 1st dec.

I have been disappointed in the use of aconite in true neuralgia, while in pains caused by acute congestions or active inflammations I have seen the most marked relief and speedy cure follow its administration. Neuralgia.

From all this it will be seen that I do not dissent from those who look upon aconite as fully deserving, by its curative power, the first place in our *Materia Medica*, which the alphabetical arrangement had already conceded to it.

Beside the dilutions named above, I have occasionally prescribed aconite in the 30th, in the 200th, and in the mother tincture. I have not, as a rule, seen so good results from the extremes as I have observed from those above enumerated.

- 2. AGARICUS MUSCARIUS.

Dr. Simmons, of Liverpool, kindly sent me the following note on agaricus :

"I have used this medicine with the most marked benefit in the delirium of typhus fever. The delirium is constant, attended with attempts to get out of bed, with a tremulous propulsion of the tongue, and general tremor of the body. I have kept no exact account of the number of cases in which I have given it, but can with certainty speak of twelve cases in which it has been of great service. The experience of Drs. Drysdale and Hayward fully endorses its value in these cases. The formula I have used is as follows :

Agaricus ϕ .
Typhus.

℞ Tinct. Agar. M. ʒss.

Aquæ Destill. ʒvj.

A dessert-spoonful every three hours."

3. ALOES.

Chronic dys-
sentry.

Has proved of some service in chronic dysenteric affections, and in hæmorrhoidal affections occurring in females during the critical period. The 3rd decimal dilution was chiefly given.

4. ALUMINA.

Chronic con-
stipation.

I have very little experience to relate of this medicine. I prescribed alumina 30, gl. iii every night, and alumina 6, gt. $\frac{1}{3}$ every morning, in a very obstinate case of chronic constipation, with dry mouth and irritated looking red tongue, in a lady of 30. She wrote thus, in a few days : —“ I have not been able to finish the medicine you prescribed for me on Aug. 29, for its effects upon me have been so strong that on the third day I was completely knocked up. Its first effect was principally that of a greatly increased action of the kidneys, causing me to be much disturbed at night; and this was followed by such a feeling of weariness, and heaviness too, that I felt much more inclined to lie down than to go out into the air. Yet I took the powder that same night, hoping these effects might wear themselves out. But this was not the case, for the next morning I was seized with a pain in the head and a feeling of nausea, and felt at the same time so heavy, and my mouth so parched, that the approach of some acute form of illness suggested itself to me, as the only way of accounting for these strange symptoms. When I ceased taking the medicine, however, they all gradually subsided. Had I been able to continue the alumina it would, as far as I could judge, have been of real use to me. After taking it three days I had an action of the bowels without the help of castor oil, and much more naturally than for some time past.”

The writer of this letter was an educated witness, fully to be relied on. The case shows how fine is the lost point of health-balance in some cases.

5. ANACARDIUM.

I have used this medicine with great advantage in cases of weakness of memory, and general temporary feebleness in brain-power. When in Cambridge I found it very useful in steadying the nervous system in funk previous to examination, as also in removing nervous exhaustion induced by over-study. In sexual debility it is invaluable; also in cases of nervous prostration following seminal emissions (whether involuntary or not). In these cases I have given 3 globules of the 12th centesimal dilution, to be taken early next morning, and repeated in two hours, if needful. When given to steady the nervous system during unwonted mental labour, I have usually prescribed two or three doses a day.

Nervous debility.

6. APIS MELLIFICA.

In certain forms of sore-throat, characterised by sudden pain and general swelling and puffiness, I have seen rapid cure from apis 3 or 3rd dec. In some forms of erysipelas, where the disease seems to spread from a little hard centre, I have also seen excellent results; also in a case of carbuncle, with very extensive erysipelatous blush, extending rapidly, apis, 3rd decimal, in drop doses every three hours, speedily controlled the erysipelas. On omitting the medicine for twelve hours, the disease gained ground, but was held in check and speedily cured by a persistent administration of the apis. (The carbuncle itself was topically treated by poultices containing chloride of lime.) In a case of inflammatory swelling of the tongue, without apparent cause, apis, 12th centesimal, gave very rapid relief.

Sore-throat.

Erysipelas.

Carbuncle.

Glossitis.

7. ARGENTUM METALLICUM.

I have given this drug in several cases of diabetes without

Flatulent dys-
pepsia.

any benefit. I have seen it, in the 2nd and 3rd triturations, and 6th dilutions (centesimal) relieve the symptom translated in Hull's Jahr : " Loud rumbling in the abdomen, like the croaking of frogs," a very troublesome symptom in some dyspeptic females.

In some other cases of chronic indigestion with flatulence and discomfort about the head *argentum* 3 has proved of great service.

8. ARGENTUM NITRICUM.

Epilepsy.

I regret that my experience of this drug does not enable me to corroborate its efficacy as a remedy in epilepsy. I have seen, in allopathic practice, several cases of epilepsy cured by large doses of this drug; but in all these cases the patient became afflicted with the metallic blue skin. Can it be that this discoloration of the skin protects the patient from epilepsy?

Flatulent dys-
pepsia.

In one form of indigestion this medicine is extremely useful; it is generally characterised by sharp stinging pains soon after taking food, and the emission upwards of a large amount of flatulence. In the treatment of these cases I have administered the 3rd decimal or 2nd centesimal dilutions, in doses of from one third of a grain to one grain. The action of the *argentum metallicum* is very similar to that of the nitrate. Some caution must be used with both these medicines, as I have seen decided exacerbation sometimes follow their use, but always with ultimate good result.

9. ARNICA MONTANA.

The sphere of *arnica* appears to be chiefly the muscular system and the venous side of the capillary circulation. A young physician said to me, not long since, that if he were asked by a sceptic to demonstrate the truth of the homœopathic law, he would point to *arnica* and its effect on bruises. On one occasion, when he advanced

the power of arnica as an argument in favour of the homœopathic law, he was met by his opponent with the statement that arnica had been fairly tested by himself and the professor of his school, and that it had failed. Being pressed for the particulars of the experiment, he related how the professor had dry-cupped a recently dead man, and having applied the arnica in vain to the apparent ecchymose, had thence triumphantly demonstrated the powerlessness of the remedy! "Ex uno disce omnes." From the time of Andral until now, was there ever a richer experimental farce?

We have the recorded experiments of another learned professor, scarcely less absurd, where he dry-cupped, in two places, a living patient, and having applied arnica to the one purple spot, and some spirit lotion to the other, found that each spot recovered in the same time. The deduction of the professor from this experiment, that arnica is valueless, is scarcely more absurd than that of some others of our opponents, who go about denouncing arnica as a most malignant and dangerous poison.

My own observations lead me to differ from the professor on the one hand, and from the terrorists on the other.

Arnica, when used with discretion, is a royal remedy; when used carelessly or ignorantly, like all powerful medicines, it will certainly do harm.

There are some constitutions on which, it is true, arnica acts injuriously, even in very minute quantities; but the same may be said of almost all great medicines. I have seen inconvenience arise from the injudicious use of arnica, but never any danger, unless where it had been used in too large quantity, or where the effects of the arnica had been improperly treated.

The poisonous effect of arnica is a peculiar form of erysipelas; where this occurs, camphor is to be given internally, and applied as a lotion externally. I have seen several cases treated in this way, and they have all made good and rapid recoveries. Erysipelas.

One patient had this arnica erysipelas three times. I

attended her on two of these occasions. She was extremely sensitive to the arnica. Her first two seizures were from bathing the sprained foot of a friend with arnica lotion. On the second of these two attacks she was attended by me; the form of erysipelas was peculiar; the hands and arms, and the face, especially the eyelids, were the parts most affected. The itching was intolerable; the skin felt rough, and like that of a patient with smallpox, as if there were a number of scattered shot under the skin; the pulse was very weak, and the tongue deeply furred.

The third attack was much less severe, affecting chiefly the lips, eyelids, and forehead; it was caused by merely sitting in the same small room in which a patient was bathing his leg with arnica lotion.

Erysipelas of
scrotum.

In another case which I saw, of severe erysipelas of the thigh, scrotum, and penis, it was brought on by the carelessness of the patient himself, who for a sprained knee applied the strong tincture of arnica, without the addition of water. He had a sharp attack, which he richly deserved, for despising the printed directions, which recommended the arnica to be diluted with twelve times its measure of water.

Black eye.

My own experience leads me to use the lotion weaker than this: a teaspoonful of the strong tincture to half a pint of water is abundantly strong for most cases, and, where a mucous surface has to be exposed to its action, as in the case of a black eye, I usually order it weaker than that at first. In a severe bruise, where the skin is broken or cut, the abrasion or cut should be protected from the arnica by first covering the wound with plaster. For a simple cut, without surrounding bruise, arnica should never be employed.

Bruise.

I have been asked by an opponent, why we claim arnica as being homœopathic to bruise? Will it produce bruise, or its similar? I once saw this occur. A girl, who was using arnica lotion for an old sprain, came and showed me her knee, which, after having been wrapped in an arnica compress some days, showed every sign of bruise: it was first blackish, then changed to a greenish, afterwards yellowish hue, before it

recovered. This patient supposed it was "drawing the bruise out;" but as the sprain was of many weeks' standing, even that popular hypothesis would not explain it. I don't attempt to theorise on this point, but am content to record the fact.

The influence of arnica on all ailments resulting from injuries is wonderful. I once converted an allopathic friend by its effect, in this manner: his youngest daughter, a delicate little girl, 7 years of age, broke her thigh; she was unable to sleep, from the continued starting of the limb, which, as she was a nervous, timid child, frightened her, as well as gave her great pain. All the allopathic armamenta were powerless against this foe, and the poor child was in a pitiable case. Her father, partly by the mother's persuasions, partly by his own strong love for his child, overcame his professional prejudices, and he came to me for aid. Arnica, 12th centesimal, in 3 globule doses, cured this distressing symptom; the little maiden's sleep came the first night after taking the arnica. Let any allopathic scorner repeat the experiment, merely giving a dilution corresponding to the nervous condition of the patient: the 1st or 2nd to the less sensitive; the 3rd, 6th, or even a higher dilution, to the more nervously constituted.

Fractured thigh.

Hunting men now and then get falls that shake every bone in their bodies; the effects of these concussions, though no bones are broken, are generally sufficiently painful next day to impress the recollection of their spill on them for some time. A few drops of the 1st decimal dilution of arnica swallowed at once in a glass of sherry, or a single drop of the strong tincture of arnica, in a glass of water, or of sherry, or brandy and water, works wonders in these cases. Next morning, in place of being stiff and miserable, the rider who came to grief on yesterday is ready for anything.

Falls.
Arnica 1x.

Among the labouring classes in agricultural districts, a life of heavy toil, of daily physical strain, lifting heavy weights, and of exposure to the weather, often causes a comparatively early old age, with supposed rheumatic pains, which incapacitate them from further toil, and send them to sit in the

Chronic rheumatism.

chimney corner in their warmest wraps, in all but the hottest weather. I have seen many of these "misérables" greatly benefited by arnica, from 1st dec. to 3rd tincture, in 1 or 2 drop doses, three times a day.

In fact, almost in every ailment traceable to falls, hard knocks or blows, or hard usage, arnica becomes an essential part of the treatment, whatever the immediate symptom presenting itself. In cases of very old standing, the treatment must be commenced with a high dilution (say 30th), and continued by a course of gradually lower dilutions in sequence.

Chronic injury.
Arnica 30.

In illustration of the power of this remedy over injuries of old standing I would give the following case. A gentleman residing in Teneriffe consulted me about his shoulder-joint. Some years before, while riding up a beautiful valley, his horse fell with him over a precipice, injuring his shoulder greatly. He suffered more or less pain ever since. Being a homœopath, he had used arnica at times, but with little benefit. Still arnica occurred to me to be the medicine indicated. I therefore ordered a higher dilution than he had used before, and a few doses of the 30th radically cured him.

Fatigue.
Arnica 1st.

In those cases of fever consequent on excessive bodily fatigue, I have given arnica, 1st, 2nd, or 3rd, intercurrently with other medicines, and always with advantage, in allaying the aching and weary pains.

Threatened Apoplexy.

In a few cases of active congestion of the head in old persons, threatening sanguineous apoplexy, arnica has acted admirably. Among my regular clientèle were an unusually large number of persons beyond seventy years of age: in no single case during my fourteen years' experience, has any one of these been seized with apoplexy. Several have been threatened; but by arnica, glonoine, opium, aconite, or belladonna, according to the symptoms presenting, I have always been able to restore the circulation to its equilibrium. I believe very many cases of the apoplexy of old people are due to the pernicious habit of taking aperient medicines: our homœopathic patients avoid this danger.

In two cases of tenesmus of the neck of the bladder, I

have seen great benefit from arnica. Both were in men advanced in age. In one case there was disease of kidney and prostate gland; it was incurable, but arnica palliated the tenesmus. The immediate attack was brought on by over exertion and exposure to cold and damp. In the second case, a man of over 70 brought on the attack by too great a devotion to sport. In the early part of September, for more than one season, he was always attacked with this painful affection, after a hard day's shooting. Arnica gave him speedy relief.

Tenesmus of
neck of
bladder.

Frequent bleeding at the nose, if following exertion, or occurring in growing children, yields readily to arnica, 3rd, 6th, or 12th.

Epistaxis.
Arnica 3rd.

Hypertrophy of the heart, induced by over exertion, in young men, I have cured frequently by arnica. One case specially deserves mention. A slight, dark young man of 19 came to me with active hypertrophy; the pulsations of the heart were violent, and plainly seen through his clothes, before stripping him for examination. The enlargement was very considerable; the bellows sound well marked. He had been for several months under physicians of the old school, both in London and Brighton, who gave an unfavorable prognosis, which had been so far verified, as under their treatment he was rapidly getting worse. The only cause traceable was his having over-strained himself in athletic sports and games. He was very anxious to get into the army, and was greatly dispirited by the decided opinion of his former physicians, that he would never be well enough to pass muster. Having seen several such cases, induced by rowing and cricketing, get well under arnica, I told him that I thought I could cure him in six months, if he would strictly conform to my rules during the whole of that time. The prospect of getting into the army induced him to promise this. I ordered abstinence from all severe physical exertion, from rowing, riding, running, especially from lifting heavy weights, and from doing anything in a hurry. I then put him on arnica, 3rd centesimal, a pilule three times a day. I continued this for a month with decided benefit, then gave

Hypertrophy
of heart.

him lycopodium 6 for a week, but he did not improve, so I went back to arnica, occasionally changing the dilution to higher or lower. I found it now rather difficult to restrain him, and allowed him gentle rowing; but only by himself, so that he might not be tempted to pull beyond his strength. He made an excellent recovery within four months. He entered a hussar regiment, and was passed by the surgeon as perfectly sound, as indeed he was; all trace of heart affection was perfectly removed.

This is not a solitary case, and is only related because allopathic physicians of eminence had pronounced him incurable before he was placed under arnica, and an allopathic surgeon passed him as perfectly sound and fit to enter the army, after he had passed from my hands. He is now in India with his regiment, and is a strong, hearty man. It is not surprising that his family have become homœopathic. His allopathic physicians probably never heard of his cure; the attitude of the allopaths toward Homœopathy precludes their hearing of these things from their former patients.

Angina pectoris.

In some forms of angina pectoris, when almost any exertion brings on the pain, arnica, from the 1st to the 3rd dilution, often gives great relief during the paroxysm. Cuprum aceticum is, however, more usually indicated in the curative treatment of this obscure disease; a hint which I first received from my friend Dr. Holland, of Bath.

Intercostal rheumatism.
Arnica 18.

In rheumatism of the intercostal muscles (false pleurisy), arnica is rapidly curative. I have usually given it from the 3rd to the 30th; the 18th is my favorite dilution in these cases.

Hæmorrhage.
Boils.

Hæmorrhages brought on by over exertion yield to arnica.

Boils in rowing men are well treated with arnica, externally applied, in the shape of lotion or plaster, and internally administered at the same time. The pain of carbunculous boil is mitigated by fomentations of hot water, very weakly impregnated with arnica; a teaspoonful to a pint or pint and half of warm water. But a still better treatment for boils will be noticed in a future paper.

10. ARSENICUM ALBUM.

This medicine has a very extended curative sphere. Its influence over many forms of skin disease is so well ascertained as to be acknowledged by physicians of both the old and the new schools. In my own experience it has proved very serviceable in lepra and in eczema. I have found it most useful in chronic skin disease when the dilutions have been changed every few days, beginning with 30th and running down to 1st. In recent cases the 6th dilution has proved of great service.

Skin disease.
Ars. 1st to 30.

I have seen no brilliant result from its administration in carbuncle, for which we have better medicines. In some forms of disease of the mucous membranes, I have seen arsenic act admirably; especially where there is a red and irritated tongue, which feels heated and rough to the patient, as if scalded; this state may exist with either constipation or relaxation, and often with a form of indigestion in which there is a burning pain at the epigastrium or a little above it, sometimes with an acid taste in the mouth; sleeplessness is a common accompaniment of this irritation of the mucous membrane and is relieved by the arsenicum. These cases usually are best treated by dilutions, varying from the 6th to the 30th. The 12th, on the whole, has done me most service. In the treatment of intermittent fevers arsenic holds a high place; it is the medicine which, next to china, is most frequently indicated. The agues in which I have found arsenic most useful have been those in which the three stages of the disease have not been marked with definite regularity, cases in which one or other of the three phases of the disease has greatly predominated over the others, or in which one or other of its usual stages has been wanting. There is usually, too, a red, irritated tongue, a dry, hot mouth, pains in the bowels of a burning character, sometimes vomiting with prostrating pain, and sometimes a tendency to dysentery. Also cases where the prostration is a well-marked symptom, and where the disease shows a decided tendency to degenerate

Carbuncle.

Irritation of
mucous mem-
brane.
Ars. 6th to 30.

Sleeplessness.

Intermittent
fever.

Remittent
fever.
Ars. 3rd.

into remittent fever. The 3rd centesimal dilution was chiefly used, but the other dilutions from 1st to 30th were used in certain cases. In remittent fevers of a typhoid type, with watery diarrhœa and burning pain in the bowels, arsenicum has proved serviceable.

Neuralgia.
Ars. 12.

In some forms of neuralgia, of an intermittent type, with burning pains (some patients say the pain is as if a red hot wire was drawn along the nerve)—in these cases arsen. 6th—12th—30th I have seen of service, but especially the 12th.

Scrofulous
ophthalmia.

In scrofulous ophthalmia when the pain is burning, and the tears scalding and corroding, with or without ulcerations of the cornea—arsenicum from 6th to 30th has proved curative, but the 12th has been most frequently successful in these cases. In coryza where the discharge from the nose has been watery and corroding, arsenicum from 3rd to 30th proves very serviceable.

Coryza.

Arsenical
disease.

I once had a very instructive and baffling case of arsenical disease. A grocer living in a large agricultural village consulted me for frequently recurrent coryza, which rendered him unfit for business just at one of his busiest times. The case very strongly indicated arsenicum, its symptoms bore the closest analogy to the arsenical symptoms, and I gave him arsenicum with perfect confidence in his cure, but at his second and third visit he was as ill as ever. I now suspected that arsenic must be the cause, and inquired whether he had arsenical papers in his house,¹ but this was not the case; further examination, however, showed that he was in the habit of mixing soot into arsenic, which he sold, in large quantities, for the washing of sheep and other agricultural purposes, and this was done in a careless way, by stirring the soot and arsenic together by means of a stick inserted through

¹ Arsenical papers are a frequent cause of ill-health. Almost all shades of green paper are arsenical; many contain the poison in large quantities; from 6 to 10 grains of arsenic may often be obtained from a square foot of the paper. The poisoning thus induced is slow and insidious, and its symptoms embrace almost all the protean forms of diseases of the mucous membranes, and of the skin, heart and kidneys.

a large hole in the centre of the head of the cask. I recommended him to make the cask air-tight before mixing the arsenic, and he lost his coryza from that time.

In influenza, arsenicum 1st to 3rd is an admirable medicine in the earliest stages. Influenza.
Ars. 3rd.

In dyspepsia, with heartburn, with the gulping up of acrid burning water which seems to excoriate the throat, arsen. 6th and 12th are very serviceable. Dyspepsia.
Ars. 6th.

In ascites I have frequently given arsenicum, but never with a curative result. It is true that in these cases I had no right to expect to cure the ascites, each of my cases arising from the last stage of organic disease, but I am bound to chronicle my non-success. Ascites.

Anasarca, on the other hand, is often cured by a course of arsenicum. Anasarca.

In diarrhoea I have had great success with arsenicum 1st to 3rd. It will fail in bilious diarrhoea, but in watery, autumnal diarrhoea with pinching pains, a tendency to run into English cholera and to end in dysentery, with burning pains in the anus and rectum, arsenicum 1st is rapidly curative. Diarrhoea.
Ars. 1st and
3rd.

In albuminuria arsenicum 3rd dec., 3rd, 6th, 12th, and 30th, has acted well. Albuminuria.

In asthma I have seen occasional good result from arsenicum, but have never seen it cured by this medicine. Asthma.

In chronic bronchitis in the aged, I have seen brilliant results from arsenicum 3rd, 6th, and 12th. Chronic bron-
chitis.

In the cough succeeding pneumonia, arsenicum in the medium and higher dilutions often completes a cure, which would otherwise prove lingering.

In swelled feet of aged persons or in the debilitated, I have seen arsen. 3 or 6 of great service. Swelled feet.

In certain cases characterised by a feeble action of the heart, a small pulse, often slow, a pale skin, flabby state of the muscles, especially in stoutish people, with difficult breathing in going upstairs or up hill, arsenicum, in a course of ascending dilutions from 3rd decimal to 30th, is often of great service. I have seen many of these obscure cases wonderfully improved in health and strength by arsenic. Heart disease.

Cancer.

A word on cancer. Arsenic undoubtedly gives relief to some of the pains of advanced cancerous disease, and appears to some extent to check the rapid development of the disease, and to improve the blood and the general health in the cachectic stage of cancerous cases. I never saw it cure a case of cancer. We have other medicines which possess a greater influence over cancer, but the burning pains are undoubtedly relieved by arsenicum 3rd or 6th.

Cholera.

I have seen no cases of cholera treated by arsenicum, but it holds a high and deserved place in the treatment of that disease—burning pains with rice-water discharges, are the indications for its administration, which should be in drop doses of 3rd decimal or grain doses of 1st trituration.

From a consideration of the facts related in this paper it will be seen that the true curative sphere of arsenicum is the skin and mucous surfaces, to which, rightly used, it becomes a specific restorative stimulant.

11. AURUM.

Melancholia.
Suicidal mania
Aur. 6.

My own experience very fully corroborates Hahnemann's statement that gold will cure many cases of melancholy with a strong tendency to suicide—the 6th dilution generally proves sufficient. The cases which I have seen have presented indications of congestion of the head and liver, with fixed colour in the face, and a yellowish tinge. The tendency to suicide in these patients was accompanied by a rush of blood to the head.

Herpes.

Herpetic pustules with thick scabs on the upper lip and round the nostrils, yield readily to aurum 3rd or 6th. I have seen numbers of these cases in children with corrosive discharge from the nose yield rapidly to aurum.

Caries.

Caries is often benefited by aurum, chiefly in the 6th and 12th dilution. I speak less positively as to its cure, but the nightly pains are alleviated by aurum.

Ozæna.

Ozæna is often cured by aurum 3rd, 6th, and 12th. I have cured more cases of ozæna with gold than with any

other remedy. Ozaena is rather a frequent disease in Cambridgeshire. I have met with a few cases which baffled our whole armamenta, though they were relieved. I, however, cured by far the larger number.

I have also seen chronic enlargement of the testis benefited by aurum in varied dilutions from the 3rd to the 200th.

12. AURUM MURIAT.

This preparation presents the advantage of greater solubility, and, therefore, where a low dilution of aurum is desired, it is a preferable form to the pure metal.

13. BAPTISIA TINCTORIA.

The curative sphere of baptisia appears to be the gastric mucous membrane, and the great semilunar ganglion of the sympathetic nervous system. In gastric fever with typhoid symptoms no medicine proves more serviceable. I have given it in the mother tincture, in doses of from $\frac{1}{3}$ of a drop to one drop, and also in dilutions from the 1st to the 3rd, with benefit. One of the strongest indications for baptisia is, that in whatever position the patient lies, the parts rested upon feel sore and bruised. I have seen several cases of gastric fever where the nausea and pains have been at once relieved, and where the patient has made rapid recovery under baptisia 1. In a case of dyspepsia following an attack of typhus fever two years previously, the prominent sensation being a great sinking at the epigastrium with frequent faintings, baptisia ϕ and to 3rd, rapidly cured the patient, and restored her to perfect health.

In cases of chronic dyspepsia with great sinking at the epigastrium, and a dry brown tongue in the morning, this medicine is also very useful.

14. BARYTA CARBONICA.

The curative sphere of this drug includes the motor nerves,

particularly of face and throat ; also the glandular system.
Enlarged tonsils. In chronic enlargement of the tonsils, in sub-acute tonsillitis, in relaxed throat, with partial paralysis of the muscular structures, in tendency to frequent inflammation of the throat, baryta carb., 6th to 12th, has done me very great service.

Facial paralysis. In facial paralysis I have often seen this medicine curative in dilutions from 6th to 30th.

One case of cure of facial paralysis was especially gratifying, as occurring in a woman who had been treated for a long time without success at Addenbrooke's Hospital, in Cambridgeshire. She was unable to close the eye, and suffered much inconvenience from this as well as from the facial paralysis. Baryta completely cured this case.

Steatoma. Of the reputed power of baryta over steatomatous tumours I can speak less certainly, but a very curious change took place in a large steatomatous tumour occurring in a lady about 70 years of age while she was taking baryta carb. The tumour appeared to diminish in size, and became so soft that I had great hopes it would have been removed, but from some cause the change became arrested. One permanent good, however, resulted ; the tumour, which had increased up to the time of commencing the baryta, was checked permanently, and when I saw it last (two years after the administration of the medicine) it remained quite stationary. I do not wish to attribute more importance to this case than it deserves ; it simply gives us a reason for further experiment as to the action of baryta on tumours.

Hoarseness. Aphonia. In hoarseness and aphonia, with great relaxation of the muscular structures of the throat, I have seen baryta carb., 6th and 12th, of great service.

General paralysis. In incomplete general paralysis in old people, baryta carb. is of great service.

(A reliable homœopath sent me notes of two cases of pain and swelling in the popliteal space, the pain as of liquid fire running down the calf, coming on at short intervals. One was cured by baryta carb. 24th, the other by baryta carb. 12th in repeated doses.)

15. BELLADONNA.

The curative sphere of this medicine is very great, including the peripheral circulation, particularly of the skin and mucous membranes, but also of the membranes of the brain and the coats of the nerves. The glandular system is also the active sphere of belladonna. It is largely and successfully used as a prophylactic against scarlet fever; and my own experience, both in schools and private families, fully bears out this power in belladonna. Hahnemann very forcibly points out that the prophylactic, as well as the curative action of belladonna in scarlet fever, is confined to the true, smooth, and shining form of the disease. There are other forms of disease, improperly called scarlet fever, where belladonna is powerless; *e.g.* in that disease where the rash is not smooth, but in the form of miliary, minute elevations, or again in that form of disease which appears to hold a middle place between measles and scarlet fever. Belladonna exercises neither a prophylactic nor a curative action against either of these varieties; but its relation to the true form of smooth scarlet fever, both as a preventive and cure, are beyond dispute. As a prophylactic I have used the 3rd and 12th dilution. One very marked instance of the prophylactic power of belladonna occurred during my practice in Bath. One of the young ladies in a large school there was seized with scarlet fever. As soon as the rash appeared we moved her into another room, and the lady superintendent administered belladonna 3rd to every inmate in the house (about eighty). In a few days the school was dispersed. No single case of infection occurred.

Prophylactic
against scarlet
fever.

Bellad. 3rd.

In the cure of scarlet fever the choice of a dilution must depend on the temperament and age of the patient, and on the nature of the attack. In children the 6th or 12th dilution is most serviceable; but where the throat symptoms predominate, recourse to the 3rd decimal or 3rd centesimal dilutions is sometimes needed. My usual habit has been to alternate aconite and belladonna, until the throat symptoms and

Scarlet fever.

severe febrile action have yielded. In mild cases, when the rash is well developed, I cease the medicines, or give but very minute doses of the 12th dilution of belladonna at longish intervals. In severe cases, with much throat complication, apis or mercurius may be required in alternation with belladonna. The apis, if there is great swelling, and the pain is sharp and pricking. The mercurius, if there is a tendency to salivation, and the breath is very fetid.

Epilepsy.
Bellad. 30th.

In epilepsy I have cured a few cases with belladonna 30th ; they were characterised by every evidence of active cerebral congestion, with scarlet face during the fit, foaming at the mouth, clenched hands, the thumb turned inwards. I have seen brilliant results from belladonna in epilepsy, but I have also had many disappointments and failures in this disease, both from this medicine and from others. My experience is far more in favour of the homœopathic treatment in epilepsy than of the allopathic ; still, I confess to many failures. I saw very striking effects in one case from the administration of belladonna 18th.

Bellad. 18th.

A bull-necked, bloated-looking lad, of 18 or 19, was brought to me by his father. He told me that his son had such constant attacks of epilepsy that he was losing his mind, and could not be trusted to walk about alone. I gave him a week's course of belladonna 18. The patient did not return for some years. One day he entered the dispensary again, saying I had cured him of epilepsy three years before, and he now wanted me to cure him again. He told me that after seeing me the first time he had lost his fits, went into the army, and had been to India. There he got sunstroke, and had lived too freely. This brought on a return of his fits. He was in consequence discharged from the army, and sent home. He wanted to be cured again, that he might re-enter the army. I gave him the same medicine, and have never seen him since. Hence I infer he is again well.

Swollen
glands.

Glandular swellings of an inflammatory character, in the cervical region especially, are well treated with belladonna 6th, 12th, or 30th.

Erysipelas.

Erysipelas, with great heat, delirium, general fever, espe-

cially if the pupils are dilated, requires belladonna. I have seen rhus and apis of more service in some cases. The colour of the eruption and the general correspondence of the other symptoms must guide us in the selection. As a rule, a bright red, scarlet eruption would make us choose belladonna. Rhus appears to be more indicated in the duller eruption and the vesicular form of the disease.

Startings in sleep, waking in a fright, are symptoms well met by belladonna 12th. They are generally indicative of some cerebral excitement, so also the sleeping with the eyes open or partially open, not infrequently met with in children. Many of the head symptoms in fevers demand belladonna 1st to 12th. Also the train of effects due to active cerebral congestion, especially when the pupils are widely dilated. A scarlet face with brilliant eyes and dilated pupils during fevers are relieved by belladonna. I have not seen good results from belladonna in acute mania, though from the detailed symptoms I should have expected it.

Cerebral excitement.
Bellad. 12th.

Cerebral congestion.

In intermittent neuralgia, whether of the head or of the epigastrium, there is one symptom I have always found indicate belladonna, which is the recurrence of the attack in the afternoon, generally at or about 5 p.m. I have seen this symptom so often cured by belladonna 1st to 3rd that I am convinced it has not been due to fortuitous circumstances.

Intermittent neuralgia.

In headaches where sore throat, or flushed face, or dilated pupils are present, I have seen belladonna successful in almost all dilutions, most often with the 3rd, 6th, and 12th.

Headache.

In recent cases of squinting, generally a symptom of pressure within the head, belladonna 3rd to 12th has proved of great service.

Strabismus.

In conjunctivitis in scrofulous children and in gouty adults belladonna 6th to 12th has proved serviceable; but, on the whole, I have seen sulphur act better in these cases.

Conjunctivitis

Toothache with red, hot face I have seen cured by belladonna 12th, also when the pain was worse between 5 and 10 at night, ceasing at or before midnight. In these cases I have given the lower dilutions.

Toothache.

Red swelling of one cheek with a tendency to abscess of

Swelled face.

- the gums or jaws, with a deeply furred, moist tongue with red papillæ shining through the fur, and very fetid breath, is well cured by belladonna 3 or 3x, and chamomilla 3rd given in alternation. Neuralgic pain, of like character, but without the swelling, is cured by the same medicines.
- Neuralgia.**
- I have been led to give belladonna in some obscure cases by the above-named appearance of the tongue; a furred tongue with elongated, red papillæ showing through the fur. In these cases I have seldom, if ever, been disappointed in a good result.
- Belladonna characteristic.**
- Sore throat.** In sore throat, of catarrhal origin, belladonna (3rd dec. 6th or 12th) is of the greatest service. Also in tonsillitis, whether specific or catarrhal.
- Colic.** My experience of belladonna, in cases of colic, has been small; but where it is accompanied by heat and redness of the face, with straining, especially in children, I have seen it act well.
- Proctalgia.** In severe spasmodic pains in the rectum (proctalgia) I have seen great good result from belladonna 3rd dec., and 3rd.
- Menorrhagia.** In chronic menorrhagia, occurring in brunettes, with colicky pains, belladonna 2 or 3, given on alternate days with platina, is often of permanent benefit.
- Catarrh.** In laryngeal catarrh, and bronchial catarrh with sharp pain, a good deal of dyspnœa, injected eyes, and red face, belladonna acts well in 1st to 6th dilution.
- Spinal irritation.** In irritation of spine with startings and cramp-like pains, belladonna 1 to 30 is very useful.
- Paralysis.** Some cases of paraplegia I have seen benefited by belladonna, when the concomitant symptoms have agreed with those of the medicine. In acute hydrocephalus, belladonna becomes a principal medicine. The best dilution is not so clear to me. I have seen excellent results from the 1st, but in some children of very sensitive constitutions the 12th to the 30th exercise a surprisingly rapid action. Aconite, chamomilla, or mercurius, occasionally are required in this disease, intercurrently or alternately with belladonna.
- Hydrocephalus.**
- Infantile diarrhoea.** There is a form of diarrhoea occasionally met with in

infants, where belladonna is curative. The child turns very red in the face before and during each motion, which is watery and expelled with great force, as from a syringe.

16. BENZOIC ACID

Is a medicine of which I have little experience to relate. In one case of tendinous swelling at the back of the wrist of long standing the benzoic acid was rapidly curative. I have also seen it useful in some cases of chronic articular rheumatism.

17. BISMUTHUM.

The curative sphere appears to be chiefly gastric. A patient who suffered from chronic indigestion, the chief symptom of which was severe gastralgia, coming on towards evening, or brought on by fatigue or exertion at any time during the day. Countenance pale and drawn, and the lips somewhat puckered. At times waterbrash, and at other times flatulence, were also prominent symptoms. Many medicines were given with partial effect; but a few doses of the 3rd decimal trituration of bismuth, taken dry, on the tongue, gave immediate relief and rapid cure. All acute pain disappeared after the first dose. I have several times since verified this observation—acidity, with more or less confusion in the head or headache, often accompanies the form of indigestion in which bismuth is curative, and in some cases urinary troubles. Gastralgia.

On January 23rd, 1867, I saw a lady who, for about a week, had suffered severe pain at the epigastrium, gradually becoming more acute. The pain came on soon after eating, if she moved about or followed any occupation; it was greatly increased by fatigue, was very severe, and lasted far into the night, keeping her awake.

For this I prescribed one grain of bismuth 1st, to be taken dry on the tongue, three times a day. By some error in the directions, the patient dissolved the powder in three dessert-spoonfuls of water, and took a dessert-spoonful three times

a day (*i. e.* one third of a grain a day). I saw her on the 25th, and found her not the least better; but as her symptoms closely corresponded to bismuth, and as she had not taken the proper dose, I simply ordered her to follow out my prescription, and to take one grain three times a day, dry on the tongue. In this dose relief from pain was given immediately, and in three days she was completely cured. I record this fact for the benefit of those who say that the choice of the right medicine is everything, and that the size of the dose is of no consequence.

18. BROMINE.

The curative sphere of this medicine is the buccal pharyngeal, nasal, laryngeal, and tracheal mucous membrane. Bromine is an unmanageable medicine; it so soon decomposes that dilutions must be made fresh, and the lower dilutions ought to be made with distilled water, not with spirits of wine. I have seen undoubted good results from this medicine in laryngeal phthisis, when given in 1st to 30th.

Laryngeal
phthisis.

Diphtheria.

Coryza.

A gargle made with one drop of pure bromine to 6 ounces of water has proved serviceable in diphtheria threatening to invade the larynx. It makes the false membrane brittle, and brings it away, while it stimulates the subjacent mucous membrane. In violent coryza I have seen good results from the olfaction of a mixture of one drop of bromine in two ounces of water.

19. BRYONIA ALBA.

The great characteristic of this medicine, which guides its administration in obscure cases, is aggravation of symptoms or great pain on movement.

This points especially to the muscular system, the ligamentous structures, and the serous membranes, as its special sphere of action, but exerts, also, a decided controlling influence over the action of the heart and over the bronchial tubes.

The muscular pains, the aching in the back, the discomfort or pain from movement, which usher in most serious fevers, indicate bryonia in the early or preliminary treatment of almost all fever and of most acute diseases. The 1st to the 6th dilutions I have generally used in these cases.

Headache, of a rheumatic character, also headache greatly increased by movement, is often relieved by bryonia. Rheumatic headache.

Constipation where the fæces are hard, and of so large a size as to give great pain in passing them. This is a frequent cause of great discomfort and even of danger to young children, who, from fear of the pain, prevent their bowels from acting till the constipation induces other ailments. Bryonia 3rd, 6th, or 12th, quickly relieves this symptom. Constipation.

Some forms of chronic constipation, characterised by extremely difficult expulsion of the fæces, are cured by bryonia.

Diseases of the chest frequently demand bryonia, *e.g.* bronchitis, pleurisy, the early stage of pneumonia. In bronchitis and pleurisy I have generally alternated aconite 1 to 3 and bryonia 1 to 3; but in children and very sensitive people the 12th during the febrile stage. In pneumonia I have seen the happiest results from the 18th, 24th, or 30th, my own experience fully corroborating that of Dr. Tessier, as to the power of these high dilutions of bryonia in reducing the pulse. I have frequently seen the pulse reduced from 120 beats, or even higher, down to 80 in a few hours, and in from thirty-six to forty-eight hours down to 60, and in one case to 54, with a corresponding relief to the frequent inspirations and the dyspnœa. Bronchitis. Pleurisy. Pneumonia.

In rheumatic fever, when the patient finds every movement acutely painful, and therefore lies perfectly still and motionless, bryonia is the best medicine. I have seen benefit from all dilutions from the 1st to the 30th. Where the patient is highly sensitive, so that he cannot bear even the slightest shaking of the bed, and where he is delirious at night, the higher dilutions, 18th, 24th, or 30th, act best. I have seen the most extraordinarily rapid recovery in these cases. The last that I met with was so far cured in ten Rheumatic fever.

days as to be able to be driven out for an airing in an open carriage.

Lumbago. In lumbago, when the pain is acute and is increased by any movement, bryonia is useful.

Stiff neck. In stiff neck bryonia 18th or 24th have proved rapidly curative.

20. CALCAREA CARBONICA.

Conjunctivitis. The curative sphere of calcarea is very extended, and corresponds to those parts and organs liable to the ravages of tuberculosis and scrofula. Conjunctivitis of a chronic character, in scrofulous patients, often requires calcarea as an intercurrent remedy. I have used the 6th, 12th, and 30th with advantage in these cases.

Otitis. In otitis of a chronic character, in scrofulous children, it is also very useful.

Ozæna. In ozæna, in the scrofulous, it has sometimes benefited, used topically, by injection of a lotion into the nares, as well as given internally.

Carious teeth. In toothache in carious teeth, I have sometimes seen benefit from calcarea carb. 12.

Sore throat. In chronic sore throat, with swelled tonsils and a dry astringent sensation in the fauces. Calc. carb. 3rd to 12th with benefit.

Gall-stone. In violent abdominal spasm from the passage of gall-stones, and, in another case, from the passage of gravel through the

Calcarea 30th. ureter, I have seen the most marked relief from calcarea carb. 30, given in a little water and at short intervals (every quarter or half hour). In one such case, that of a very stout man of near 70 years of age, I have seen on three occasions immediate relief from this medicine.

Triple phosphates. In irritable bladder, with triple-phosphatic urine, I have also seen calcarea 30 of marked benefit.

Phthisis. In phthisis, with purulent expectoration from a circumscribed abscess, the greater part of the lung remaining free from disease, I have seen apparent cure from calcarea 12. This has generally occurred in patients of scrofulous diathesis.

Pain in the kidneys, with lithic acid deposit in the urine in the form of sand or gravel, in patients otherwise healthy, is often relieved by *calcareæ carb.* 30. Gravel.

In *scrofula*, *calcareæ* in varying dilutions becomes an important link in the chain of curative agents. Scrofula.

In scrofulous children the evacuations often are party-coloured and very offensive, part of the stools being light and part dark, &c. This condition is well met by *calcareæ* 3 to 30.

21. CALENDULA OFFICINALIS.

I have seldom given this medicine internally. In a few cases of indolent ulcers and of ulceration of the os uteri, I have used the 3rd dec. dilution internally, while I, at the same time, applied a *calendula* lotion to the ulcerated surfaces. The benefit was not very marked. In cuts or abraded and contused wounds the lotion of *calendula*, and also the *calendula* plaster, is very serviceable.

22. CAMPHOR.

The sphere of camphor appears to be the sympathetic nervous system. Prepared by dissolving one part of camphor in five parts of spirits of wine. Camphor has proved serviceable in removing the effects of a chill, if taken before any definite symptoms of a cold set in.

Also if, during a prolonged course of any of the vegetable medicines, medicinal or anomalous symptoms occur, camphor may be given to antidote them. In these cases three to five drops should be administered on a lump of sugar. As an antidote.

In choleraic diarrhœa Rubini's camphor (made by dissolving a pound of camphor in a pound of spirits of wine 60° over-proof) has done me good service (two to five drops for a dose, on a lump of sugar). In one case of violent tetanic cramps, with choleraic diarrhœa, the effect was most marked, Choleraic diarrhœa.

two doses relieving the terrible cramps and allowing two hours' calm sleep.¹

In violent hysteric attacks, a drop of Rubini's camphor on a little lump of sugar every five or ten minutes is invaluable.

Arnica
erysipelas.

Camphor applied as lotion is the best topical application in cases of arnica erysipelas; the form I have generally used is to add a drachm of the ordinary spirits of camphor to a pint of distilled water, and to apply cloths wet with this constantly to the part, changing them as often as they become dry.

23. CANNABIS SATIVA.

Opacity of
cornea.

The curative sphere of cannabis appears to be chiefly the genito-urinary and conjunctival mucous membranes. In opacity of the cornea from badly healed ulcers, I have seen great benefit, and in some cases cure, from cannabis 1st to 30th. In a case of very long standing the 200th was administered with temporary benefit. Specks on the cornea are often quickly and permanently cured by cannabis 1st to 30th.

Gonorrhœa.

Gonorrhœa in its second stage, after all acute inflammation is removed, is often cured by cannabis ϕ to 3rd. I have generally commenced by giving one to three drops of the 1st, and gradually and steadily increased the dose till a decided effect follows; giving 1st decimal if the 1st centesimal fail, and the mother tincture if the 1st decimal does not act with sufficient power, increasing the dose of this up to five or even ten drops, carefully watching the head symptoms, and also those of the bladder and kidneys. The rule is to employ as strong a dose as can be used without inducing medicinal symptoms. This plan has the advantage over cubebs or copaiva in that it is not so nauseous and does not disagree with the stomach.

(Cannabis indica and cannabis sativa have attained some

¹ See 'Monthly Homœopathic Review,' 1866, p. 625.

reputation as empirical medicines in consumption. I have never seen real phthisis benefited by them, but some cases of bronchorrhœa yield kindly to largish doses of both.)

24. CANTHARIS.

The curative sphere of cantharis appears to be the genito-urinary organs. In a case of arnica erysipelas I was led to give cantharis by the burning sensation as of a blister, and by the strangury which was present. I gave it in the 3rd decimal dilution and with excellent effect.

In hysteria.—With these symptoms I have always found cantharis of great service: a sense of soreness in the throat on waking, with relief after the expectoration of a little reddish mucus; previously to the attack, the suppression or partial suppression of urine for many hours, followed by the excretion of large quantities of urine, deficient in urates. This condition is often accompanied by irritation, more or less troublesome, of the mucous surface and skin of the genitals. Hysteria.

In paralysis of the neck of the bladder, especially in females, cantharis 1 to 3 has very frequently proved curative. Paralysis of neck of bladder.

In strangury cantharis 1 to 12 acts admirably. Strangury.

In the involuntary emission of urine, often so distressing in children, cantharis 3 to 12 is usually curative.

In painful micturition, taken simply as a symptom, from whatever cause, cantharis 3 to 12 will generally give some relief, and if it arise from simple irritation, as from cold, it will cure.

Burning in the soles of the feet at night is sometimes met with in hysterical women, probably from deficient excretion of urea, and is greatly relieved and generally cured by cantharis 2.

25. CAPSICUM ANNUM.

Fever.—There is a very mild, but occasionally tedious,

Intermittent
fever.

form of intermittent fever, which I have seen cured by capsicum. It is by no means severe in its attack, but is characterised by fulness in the forehead; an unbearable feeling of distension in the head; with ringing or humming in the ears; with cold hands, cold feet, and a general sense of chilliness during the whole attack, except that the head, or perhaps the face and ears, are hot; a sense of mental confusion and temporary loss of memory; a qualmishness at the stomach, and fulness at the epigastrium, yet the power to eat. A few doses of capsicum 1st to 2nd, sometimes even the first or second dose, will remove the chilliness, and bring on perspiration in the forehead, rapidly relieving all the symptoms; and by a few days' course of capsicum the recurrence of the attack may be avoided.

Coldness in the scrotum, a symptom now and then brought under our notice in the prematurely aged, is cured by capsicum 2nd or 3rd dec.

In sub-acute inflammation of the Eustachian tube, with great pain and sense of dryness and heat in the throat, extending to the ear, capsicum 2nd has proved very serviceable.

26. CARBO ANIMALIS

Scirrhus of the
pylorus.

I have seen of service in a case of scirrhus of the pylorus, always checking the putrid taste, the waterbrash, and contracting spasmodic burning at the epigastrium. I gave it in 3rd, 6th, 12th, and 30th at various times. The 6th appeared most useful.

27. CARBO VEGETABILIS

Intermittent
fever.

Is a medicine of great power. It has done me great service in conditions characterised by imperfect oxydization of the blood. In the cold stage of intermittent fever, when this stage has greatly predominated. In partial collapse, with blue cold hands and feet, with cramps in the hands and feet,

occurring in a case of sporadic cholera, I saw great relief from an alternation of *carbo veg.* 1 and *veratrum alb.* 3rd dec. I have also seen it of great use in rousing patients from the prostration, almost amounting to collapse, in the advanced stage of typhus and typhoid fever.

Cholera.

Collapse.

But it is in chronic ailments of the digestive functions that I have seen the greatest proofs of the curative power of *carbo*.

When indigestion comes on in the evening, and keeps the patient awake during the early part of the night, often with great flatulence, *carbo veg.* 6th or 3rd will give great relief, and generally cure.

Indigestion.

Acid or acrid eructations also indicate *carbo veg.* 6th. This condition is usually accompanied by constipation, but sometimes by diarrhœa; in both cases flatulence is a troublesome symptom, and occasionally painful smarting in the lower bowel and perinæum.

In chronic bronchitis of aged people, with profuse expectoration, or profuse mucous accumulation with imperfect power of expectoration, blue nails; and cold extremities, *carbo veg.* from 6th to 30th is most useful.

Chronic bronchitis.

In scrofula with open sores the circulation is usually very imperfect, and where cold hands and feet have been present I have seen very marked good results from the administration of *carbo veg.*, especially in the low triturations. In one case of scrofula, in a boy about 12 years of age, not only were the ulcerated glands of the neck healed, and a troublesome loose cough cured under *carbo veg.* 1st, but also a large tumour on the right side of the lumbar vertebræ, the size of half a large orange, threatening an abscess, completely disappeared. The boy got perfectly well in less than three months.

Scrofula.

28. CAUSTICUM.

There is a form of constipation in which I have always seen good results from this medicine. The evacuation is very solid, is expelled with great difficulty and straining, and presents a shining appearance, as if greased.

Constipation.

I have also seen it useful in itching of the anus, not arising from ascarides, but accompanied sometimes with a small rash, and at others by an oozing of mucus.

Diabetes insipidus.

Diabetes insipidus.—I have cured several cases of this disease with causticum. In the frequent and urgent desire to urinate met with in hysterical females, and during the convalescence from some forms of fever, this medicine acts well.

Also when the same symptom is present with oxalate of lime deposit.

I have seen causticum 3rd of great service in pain and swelling at the root of the tongue.

Rheumatism. Pain and stiffness at the articulation of the jaw, usually rheumatic, caused by sitting in a draught, is cured by causticum 3.

In the cases of constipation, &c., I have found the 6th and 12th dilution of great service. I prefer the 30th in cases of kidney and bladder disease.

Laryngeal cough.

In some cases of laryngeal and tracheal cough, with more or less aphony, I have seen benefit derived from causticum 2nd to 6th, especially when complicated with urinary difficulties.

The symptoms, pains and weight in the loins, which are cured by causticum, appear to me to be those depending on passive congestion of the kidneys.

Causticum 12th and 30th also relieves certain forms of neuralgia and tendinous and muscular pains, when the symptom of urging to urinate is also present, and when the urine is pale and colourless.

29. CHAMOMILLA VULGARIS.

Infantile disorders.

Chamomilla 12th.

Fretfulness in children almost always depends on the state of their abdominal functions ; and in all the little derangements of infant and child-life, chamomilla, 12th dilution, often acts like a charm. The sour breath, the pinching pains, the flushed cheek, the greenish motions, are wonderfully under the influence of this medicine.

I have tried other dilutions, both higher and lower, always with less success; why, I cannot say.

The tongue, which indicates chamomilla, is deeply covered with a thick yellowish, but moist (sometimes wet) white fur, often with indented edges, sometimes with red, irritated-looking edges; the breath is peculiarly offensive. Characteristic indication.

Face-ache, with a tendency to gum-boil and swelled face, demands chamomilla, 3rd decimal to 6th, generally in alternation with belladonna. Faceache.

Toothache from disordered stomach often yields to chamomilla 3 to 12. The symptoms leading to its selection are that the pain in the tooth is worse soon after eating, and made worse by drinking warm drinks. Toothache.

Teething ailments in children require chamomilla 12th. It is specific to most of the lesser ailments which are referrible to this cause, and is often demanded either intercurrently or alternately with belladonna or mercurius, in those acuter ailments which now and then complicate this critical period of infant life. Teething.

Some forms of indigestion are well met by chamomilla 1 to 6. There is aching pain after food, with sourness of the stomach and irritability of mind. The evacuations are generally either greenish or like undigested food. Mal-digestion.

Chamomilla has appeared to me to promote the formation of pus in chronic abscesses, where hepar had failed to act promptly; it also appeared to relieve the pains to some extent, and to make them more bearable. In some cases, threatened abscess of the face or jaws has dispersed under chamomilla 3rd dec. and 3rd. Abscess.

Infantile ear-ache is quickly relieved by chamomilla, but in acute otitis I prefer aconite. Earache.

30. CHINA, or CINCHONA OFFICINALIS.

General debility; excessive sensitiveness of the nervous system to physical impressions; sense of sinking at the epigastrium, relieved by eating, but speedily recurring, are

relieved by china or by quinine, 1 to 30, according to the natural constitution of the patient, and to the acuteness or chronicity of the disease. As a rule, 1st acts best in comparatively recent cases, and in those patients not very sensitive to stimulants; the higher dilutions are most suitable in chronic ailments, and to the sensitive.

Intermittent
fever.

In intermittent fever the symptoms which most strongly indicate china are where the chills, the hot stage and the perspirations are generally evenly and well marked, and there is a distinct intermission of comparative health. There is a loud rumbling in the head, sense of constriction from ear to ear over the vertex, great sensibility to currents of air, sinking at epigastrium, a feeling of emptiness without hunger, or of hunger easily appeased, contractive pain under the lower left ribs, sometimes a sense of fluttering, mental depression with irritability. The dose most serviceable, or rather that which was so in the great majority of chronic and dispensary cases, was the 3rd, but in some cases 6th, 12th, and 30th.

Remittent
fever.

In remittent fevers, when the remission is very distinctly marked, and where the prostration is very considerable, china or quinine are very serviceable, if the tongue is not deeply loaded. The pulse, which indicates china, in these cases, is one in which there are great fluctuations: during the fever, flowing, fullish, but compressible; in the remission it is weak and thready.

Neuralgia.

Neuralgic headaches of a distinctly intermittent type, also headaches with a yellowish complexion, though the liver is acting well, and headaches and pains in the head relieved by eating or stimulants, are cured by china (or better still by chinin. sulph.), from 1st to 30th. Humming in the ears, if accompanied by a sense of tightness across the vertex, or with a sense of rumbling through the occiput, are symptoms cured by china or quinine.

Toothache.

Toothache or face-ache, increased greatly by currents of air, or by breathing the air into the mouth, are generally cured by china 1 or 3rd decimal.

Congestions in the spleen and pains in the spleen are often cured by china, 1st to 30th. Congestion of spleen.

Jaundice in patients of broken-down constitution, often requires china 6 or 12 for its treatment; alone, if mercury has been previously given in large doses, or in alternation with mercury, conium or digitalis according to the prominent symptoms. Jaundice.

Diarrhœa coming on early in the morning—three or four relaxed, brownish motions, generally painless, but leaving a feeling of great debility; diarrhœa coming on after a meal; dysentery with cold hands and feet, and a weak, thready pulse, are all well met with china 1, in 2 or 3 drop doses. Sometimes mercurius corrosivus is well alternated with china in the latter disease. Diarrhœa.
Dysentery.

Debility after losses of blood or other animal fluids is well met by china, 1st to 30th. Debility.

Irritation of the spine, and spinal pain, with imperfect circulation, shown by blueness of the nails, coldness of the extremities, with numbness, &c., is well met by china 1 to 30. Irritation of spine.

31. CHININUM SULPHURICUM.

There appears to be no material difference between the action of the sulphate of quinine and china. In some cases of general debility, with sense of great weakness at epigastrium, chilliness in the day and feverish feeling in the evening, &c., chin. sulph. 1, in 1 grain doses three times a day, has done great service. In some severe forms of intermittent fever chin. sulph. must be given in doses of 5 grains of the 1st decimal. Intermittent fever.

32. CICUTA VIROSA.

In the 3rd, 6th, and 12th dilutions, I have seen this medicine of great service in epilepsy, and have cured a few cases by its means. The form of epilepsy in which it is most Epilepsy.

indicated is where the muscular convulsions are a very prominent symptom.

Paralysis.

In a case of threatened paralysis, with double vision, *cicuta* 3 proved very serviceable. I gave it without effect in a case of idiopathic tetanus with opisthotonos, which afterwards was cured by mesmerism.

33. CIMICIFUGA RACEMOSA

Is invaluable in facial neuralgia.

Splenic pain.

In the cure of the pain in the splenic region, often connected with some functional uterine irregularities and with constipation in females, *cimicif. racem.*, 6th to 12th, holds a place of equal importance with *aconite* and *pulsatilla*. I think the *cimicifuga* is indicated, in preference to the other two medicines, when the pains are sharp and neuralgic in character, with intermissions of perfect ease.

Rheumatism.

In rheumatic neuralgia, muscular rheumatism, and in lumbago, *cimicif.*, 3rd decimal, acts well and promptly. In the climacteric sinking at the epigastrium, *cimicif.* has been strongly recommended by Dr. Hughes; I can corroborate his statement as to its value; in some cases the sinking has given rise to a great desire for stimulants, but I have given it in the 6th or 12th dilutions in preference to the lower, which sometimes nauseate.

Climacteric disease.

34. CINA.

Tapeworm.

The anthelmintic properties of *cina* seem to depend on its power as a restorative stimulant by which the habitat of the worm is rendered unfit to support the parasite, which then loses its hold, and dies. I have many times killed tapeworm with the 12th dilution of this medicine, when it had resisted the whole armamenta of allopathy. Still I have seen it fail to cure in a few cases. *Cina* never fails to give great relief to the constitutional symptoms induced by

worms. I have also cured many cases of ascarides with this medicine.

Epigastric pain, worse on first waking in the morning and before meals, and relieved by taking food, are cured by cina, from the 3rd decimal to 12th. Gastralgia.

35. CINNABARIS

Has cured cases of indolent hard chancre, which had not yielded to other forms of mercury. I gave it in 3rd decimal trituration. Indolent chancre.

36. COCCULUS.

Confused feeling in the head after eating or drinking, with heaviness, is a marked symptom in some forms of dyspepsia, and is well cured by cocculus 3. Dyspepsia.

Vertigo, with flushed hot face and head, also indicates cocculus 3. Vertigo.

Vomiting in the morning, nausea and inclination to vomit when riding in a carriage, are symptoms I have frequently cured with cocculus 3; also spasmodic colicky pains occurring after eating. Vomiting.

Dysmenia and uterine spasms, with menorrhagia of clotted blood, is also relieved by cocculus 3. Dysmenorrhœa.

37. COFFEA CRUDA.

Sleeplessness owing to excessive agitation of body and mind, is cured by coffea 12, 6, or 3, as I have seen in numerous and well-marked cases. Sleeplessness.

The effects of this medicine are more decidedly sedative than those of any other homœopathic medicine with which I am acquainted.

Hemicrania of a neuralgic character, as if a nail were driven into the parietal bone, I have seen cured very speedily by coffea 12th. Hemicrania.

- Neuralgia.** Neuralgia of the right side of head and face, in one case coming on regularly at 1 p.m., centred in right eyeball, has yielded to *coffea c.* 12th.
- Toothache.** Toothache with great restlessness, flushed face, and whining mood, *coffea* 12th, 12 globules dissolved in $\frac{1}{4}$ pint of water, and a teaspoonful given every ten minutes, will often cure it quickly.
- Coffea 12th.** A very curious case, illustrating the power of *coffea* 12th, occurred to me in 1857. A patient, *æt.* 50, was cured of facial neuralgia by this remedy, and incidentally, a spasmodic stricture of the rectum also disappeared, from which he had suffered for two years. In 1859, owing to a prostrating cause, the stricture in the rectum returned. He took *coffea* 3rd without any relief, but was again cured by the 12th. I saw the same patient in 1865 ; he remains well, but if he falls out of health, or is more than usually debilitated in nervous system, has a partial recurrence of the stricture. *Coffea* 12 soon sets him right again under those circumstances ; but the 6th or 3rd, both which he has tried, at times, never do him any service.

38. COLCHICUM.

- Gout.** In a case of severe lacerating pain in the rectum and anus in a gouty man, *colchicum* 1, in 2 drop doses, gave speedy relief. *Colchicum* 3 has proved of service to me in chronic gout.

39. COLOCYNTHIS.

- Colic.** Violent colic, with copious liquid evacuations ; colicky pains, relieved for a time by action from the bowels, but returning in a short time, are relieved by *colocynth* 2nd to 12th. The abdominal pains which *colocynth* relieves most promptly are of a griping and intermittent character, often shifting from place to place. The diarrhœa cured by *colocynth* is followed by tenesmus ; the consistence of the stools is pap-like.

Pain in the hip-joint running down the thighs, with occasional diarrhoea and griping pain about the umbilicus, is a chronic condition cured by colocynth or elaterium in the 2nd dil. Pain in hip-joint.

40. CONIUM MACULATUM.

Among the curiosities of practice I would mention the cure of a case of cataract following an injury to the right eye, which had caused total loss of sight. The patient was taking conium 3 for a fetid ulcer on the leg, and after a course of about a fortnight she, to her surprise, found sight returning to the eye in which for eighteen years she was totally blind. When I left Cambridge the sight was not fully restored, but the patient could distinguish colours, and could tell whether a dress was striped, and whether a piece of paper was plain or printed upon. Cataract.

In a case of organic disease (suspected cancer) of the liver, accompanied by paroxysms of severe pain, conium 3rd dec. to 6th was very serviceable in allaying pain. Disease of liver.

In several cases of chronic disease of the liver, with general cachexia and severe aching pain in and round the liver, I have seen great relief from conium 1st to 12th.

Chronic jaundice, and pains in the right hypochondrium of uncertain origin, I have also seen yield very readily to conium.

Soreness of the tongue, soreness about the root of the tongue, glossitis, swelling of the amygdaloid glands, I have seen cured very speedily by conium 1st to 30th. Glossitis.

Acrid heartburn, with very acid eructations, so that the tongue appears to be greatly irritated by their acidity, is a form of indigestion particularly indicating conium in the lower dilutions, A to 3rd. Irritative dyspepsia.

The uterine conditions I have seen benefited by conium have been induration of the os and cervix; acrid leucorrhœa of a milky colour, causing soreness or great irritation of the vagina and external organs. In this case conium has a sphere Induration of os uteri.

of usefulness little less than that of kreasote. I have chiefly used 3rd dec. to 12th in these cases.

Cancer.

In cancer of the breast, I have seen the pain greatly diminished by conium 1st to 3rd. In irritable tumour of the breast conium is also most useful. I have chiefly relied on the successive employment of 30th, 18th, 12th, 6th, 3rd, 3rd dec., and 1st, in courses of three to six days of each dilution, in the treatment of cancerous or irritable mammary tumours.

The pains in the lower extremities which are cured by conium are those caused by the uterine, ovarian, or liver ailments named above, viz. pain in right shoulder-joint, from chronic liver disease; pains in the lumbar and sacral region, extending into the hip-joints, caused by uterine disease; or pain in right knee-joint, caused by disease of liver.

Ulcerations of a malignant character, or chronic ulcers with very fetid discharge, I have seen greatly relieved by the internal administration of conium 3rd, *inter alia*.

41. CORALLIUM RUBRUM

I know but little of in physic, but if it possess half the good qualities credited to it in Jahr, I should strongly advise all mothers of young children to make the red coral and bells a standing institution in their nurseries; mechanically, it is the best tooth-cutter—medically, its calcareous nature would prove it a good constitutional medicine for young children. In the 2nd and 3rd stage of whooping-cough, occurring in tuberculous subjects, I have seen good results from corallium 30th in allaying the violence of the cough.

Whooping-cough.

42. CROCUS SATIVUS.

My experience of crocus has been confined to its use in menorrhagia and uterine hæmorrhage after miscarriage. Where the hæmorrhage is increased by the least movement, and is partly very bright and partly characterised

Menorrhagia.

by dark clots, I have found crocus, 1st centes., 1st or 3rd dec., of great service. In somewhat severe cases I usually begin with drop doses every quarter or half hour, of 3rd dec., and if a speedy amelioration does not set in, give from 1 to 3 drops of 1st or 1st decimal.

43. CUPRUM METALLICUM.

Copper pennies have gone out of circulation, hard bronze coins have taken their place, and itch has increased wonderfully, all within a few years. Is this a mere coincidence? Next to sulphur—and in some cases beyond sulphur—cuprum is curative in itch. Inveterate itch yields to an ointment made with 5 to 10 grains of sulphate of copper to the ounce of lard; some skins won't bear the greater strength. I also give cuprum 6 or 12 internally, twice a day, at the same time.

In epilepsy, cuprum 6 or 12 is one of our best medicines. The form of epilepsy corresponding to cuprum is characterised by the extreme violence of the convulsions, most usually with pale face; in this, marking its difference from the belladonna epilepsy. I have cured some cases of epilepsy with cuprum, but I have had more failures than cures. I record this because I do not wish to mislead young homœopaths into the belief that epilepsy is a tractable disease, even under our system of therapeutics. It is one of the most baffling of all the chronic diseases. Still I have cured many more cases under homœopathy than under allopathy, and have given very great relief where cure was not possible. For instance, I will give one case. A poor woman, the mother of a family, was led to me in a semi-idiotic state by her mother. She had constant epileptic fits day and night, from twelve to fifteen in the twenty-four hours. Her mind was so far gone that she seemed like a person in a dream, and could answer no question rationally. Under cuprum met. 6 she rapidly improved, and would often pass two or three weeks without any fit at all, and sometimes even longer. She fully regained her

mental faculties, was able to attend to her household duties, and except an occasional fit, usually in the night, was quite well. This was in some sense a triumph for our art, though the cure was not perfect. Allopathic hospital treatment had perfectly failed in her case.

Heart disease. Cuprum is indicated in "slow pulse," often the sign of feeble muscular action in the heart: "slow pulse, 24 beats in a minute," is found among the symptoms of cuprum. I have never met with such a case, but I saw a gentleman of about 70 years of age once, whose pulse was only 30. He was subject to sudden falling fits, probably from cessation of action in the heart, and had a servant constantly with him, who gave him stimulant at once, when these fits came on. He was also the subject of angina pectoris. Under cuprum metallicum 6 and, afterwards, cuprum acet. 6, his pulse steadily rose to 54, and sometimes even 60, and his falling fits for a time ceased. Ultimately he died suddenly, as was to be anticipated; but his life was prolonged, his ailments were very decidedly mitigated, and he was enabled to enjoy life in every way, from the treatment he was put under.

Cholera. In cholera, or choleraic diarrhœa, where the spasms and cramps are the predominant symptoms, cuprum has the credit of curing rapidly, in doses from a grain of the 1st centesimal trituration to the globules of the 30th. For myself, hitherto I have found camphor the best remedy for choleraic diarrhœa, and sufficient to cure; but if I found, in a case characterised by muscular cramps and spasms, that camphor failed and veratrum failed, I would then give cuprum.

Whooping-cough. In the later stage of whooping-cough I have seen cuprum serviceable, when drosera has failed to complete the cure. In these cases I have given the 6th chiefly, but in one case where the paroxysms were very violent, followed by asthmatic wheezing, I gave the 2nd trituration.

44. CUPRUM ACETICUM.

The symptoms do not differ from those of the metallicum, but owing to its greater solubility it acts more powerfully.

In a peculiar case of epileptiform convulsions occurring in a fine girl, of about 12, cuprum aceticum made an excellent cure. The patient had been under the care of the highest physicians of the old school, and everything had failed—change of air, foreign climate; mineral waters failed too. Accidentally, while travelling for my own health, I was appealed to. The girl would wake up with pain in her ear, and become convulsed. These convulsions would sometimes recur every quarter or half hour for three or four hours, and the poor child's life was a misery to herself and to her parents. Cuprum aceticum 1, gave the most marked and rapid relief, and perfectly cured the child in a few weeks.

Epileptiform
convulsions.

In fatty degeneration of the heart, and in angina pectoris, I have seen very decided benefit from cuprum acet. 6, in half-drop to drop doses, three or four times a day. The only other medicine at all comparable to cuprum acet. in these diseases is phytolacca decandra.

Fatty degene-
ration.

45. DROSERA ROTUNDIFOLIA.

This medicine is more useful in whooping-cough than is any other in our Materia Medica. My experience of the higher dilutions in this disease is that they are powerless. Aconite and belladonna should be given during the inflammatory stage of the disease; but as soon as this has subsided, and the spasmodic cough is fully developed, then drosera 1, should be given, a dose after every fit of coughing; if very speedy diminution in the frequency and force of the cough does not follow the use of the first dilution, increase the strength by giving 1st decimal or the mother tincture. A favourite formula of mine, in this disease, is to add from 12 to 20 drops of the 1st or 1st decimal dilution to half a pint of distilled water, giving an adult a tablespoonful

Whooping-
cough.

for a dose and an infant half a teaspoonful. When I use the mother tincture, I add from 6 to 12 drops to half a pint of water. In case of an adult I should push the dose of the medicine as far as it could be borne. If the dose is too large it induces slight headache and fever, and then should be diminished.

By this treatment I have sometimes cured whooping-cough in a few days, usually within three or four weeks; but now and then we meet with children of bad constitution, in whom the disease is more obstinate, and where recourse has to be had to *corallium rubrum*, or to some of the antipsorics, in order to perfect the cure. I have also seen a few cases where there was excessive vomiting, and where the gastric symptoms so greatly predominated as to require tartar emetic, *ipécacuanha*, or *pulsatilla*. I have also seen other cases where the fit of cough induced so much convulsion, as to need *cuprum*, or so much tendency to hydrocephalus, as to indicate *belladonna*. These and other complications we must be prepared to meet by the appropriate homœopathic remedy; but in pure uncomplicated whooping-cough I have had the most marked and satisfactory proofs of the great power of *drosera* in low dilutions.

Phthisis.

Drosera has a direct homœopathic relation to some forms of phthisis, where the expectoration is profuse, and where there is great accompanying gastric irritation. I have seen *drosera*, from 1st dec. to 12th, of great service in alleviating the symptoms of such patients, especially in controlling the vomiting of food brought on by coughing.

46. DULCAMARA.

Catarrh.

My acquaintance with this medicine is very slight. I have seen it of service in checking the early stage of colds, where short hacking cough and slight sore throat threatened further trouble. I have prescribed it chiefly in 3rd dilution.

47. ELATERIUM.

In one or two cases of occasional chronic diarrhœa, with severe griping pain and frothy discharges, coincident with sharp pain in the hip-joints, I have seen elaterium 2 of great and permanent service. Diarrhœa.

48. EUPATORIUM PERFOLIATUM

Is very useful in some forms of chronic intermittent fever, where there is a great deal of bone-pain and a sensation of very great pressure over the whole scull-cap, as if a cap of lead pressed over the whole calvareum. Dr. Gray points out, what is perfectly true, that the intermittents cured by eupatorium are those where there is very little intermission, i. e. in fevers threatening to run into remittent; but the surest sign is the weight over the head and forehead, sometimes accompanied by coryza, the nose and eyes both streaming with water at intervals. Intermittent fever.

49. EUPHRASIA OFFICINALIS.

The eye symptoms of euphrasia are very important. Catarrh with red, inflamed eyes, or with fluent coryza from nose and eyes, is readily cured by euphrasia 6 or 12. Chronic conjunctivitis, weak eyes, smarting or stinging in the eyes from the effects of light or air, weakness of sight so that reading or writing brings on pain and irritation in the eyes, are symptoms benefited by euphrasia, when they arise from cold or rheumatism. I have seen more benefit from staphysagria and some other medicines, where the optic nerve is chiefly affected. Conjunctivitis.

50. FERRUM.

I have generally prescribed the f. aceticum, f. iodat., f. muriat., or f. sulph. The f. acet. is very useful in anæmic Anæmia.

cases in the 3rd dec. or 1st dilution. Its action in these doses is very similar to that of the natural chalybeates, if given in a wine-glassful or half a tumbler of water. One or two drops of the 1st dilution, well mixed in water by pouring it backwards and forwards from one tumbler to another, is an excellent chalybeate; it should not be taken on an empty stomach, and the patient should, if possible, walk in the open air after each dose of medicine.

Constipation. In chronic constipation, where there is ineffectual urging, with anæmic symptoms and flushed head and face with cold hands and feet, ferrum aceticum in 3rd dec. to 6th will often effect a cure.

Stricture. In difficult micturition, with spasmodic stricture or a tendency to retention of urine, ferrum acet. 1st or 3rd dec. is useful, especially in old people of weak or relaxed habit.

Phthisis. For chronic cough threatening phthisis, in anæmic patients who have a tendency to sudden flushings, with occasional slight hæmorrhages, I have seen ferrum iod. in the 3rd dec. to 6th curative, in the early stages; but it requires to be given with great caution: it should be never taken on an empty stomach, and the patient should be as much as possible in the open air, taking as much exercise as the strength will bear.

In cases of threatened phthisis in the anæmic, when there is a blue line in the gums (provided it has not been caused by lead poisoning), then plumbum has proved more curative in my hands than ferrum.

Uterine congestion. In some cases of anæmia with uterine congestion, burning pain or pressure and weight in the sacrum, dragging pains in the loins or pelvis and thighs (especially in unmarried girls), with every sign of imperfect circulation, cold hands and feet, chilblains in the winter, I have seen a few doses of ferrum iod. 3rd dec. act wonderfully well, and prove very speedily curative. In these cases there is usually this form of indigestion: a nauseous taste, especially in the morning, the tongue looking brownish on first rising, as if smeared with a thin layer of treacle, and there are frequently some

sordes on the teeth. The ferrum iod. removes all these symptoms, and so do the other preparations of iron.

In the cases enumerated above, I do not believe that the doses of ferrum act by their own material addition to the blood; it appears more probable, from the rapidity with which the colour returns and the blood becomes ferruginized, that by stimulating the absorbents they promote the assimilation of iron from the food taken.

Ferrum sulph. appears to me to be indicated where we have a decided psoric taint, in cases otherwise demanding iron.

It is not pretended that the above are the only cases to which iron is applicable as a medicine; and in perusing these and my preceding papers, I would remind my readers that I do not profess to give a finished picture of all that the medicines named can do,—I confine my remarks to a simple outline, the “Impressions and Facts” gathered from my own limited experience of the action of these medicines, given in accordance with the rule “*Similia similibus curantur*,” and given in minute and generally in infinitesimal doses.

Iron is claimed, by those who treat disease on chemical principles, as an essentially chemical agent when it cures anæmia, and as a medicine which must be given in massive or material doses to induce this result. My own experience of the past fourteen years induces me to dispute this proposition. The exhibition of iron in doses of the 1000th of a grain (the 3rd decimal dilution) has been, very generally, followed by more rapid amendment in the ferruginizing of the blood (and the consequent cure of those diseased conditions and states of parts and organs) than I have hitherto seen result from the gross and material doses of the chemical physicians. I find, too, this additional advantage in the smaller dose—it does not constipate the bowels; a result usually following allopathic doses. I would, however, lay great stress on the necessity for giving iron on a full stomach, where the cure of anæmia is the point aimed at.

51. FILIX MAS

Tapeworm. Does not appear to hold a place in our *Materia Medica* by any homœopathic right ; it is there by sufferance. When used in worms it appears to act by poisoning the worm, not by its homœopathicity to the symptoms. In this respect it differs from *cina*, whose symptoms predicate its usefulness ; and again, *cina* shows its homœopathic action by rendering the mucous surfaces healthy, so that the worm loses its hold and quits a habitat where it has no longer an unhealthy mucus to luxuriate in. *Cina* 12 has cured more cases of tapeworm at my hands than any other single means ; still it is not always successful. The array of certain cures for tapeworm is, in itself, an evidence of the non-existence of any one certain cure.

52. GRANATUM.

Gastralgia. My experience of this medicine is confined to the successful treatment of some cases of gastralgia, occurring in females, with morbid hunger ; the pain relieved temporarily by port wine or brandy and water. The cases were patients with fair hair, reddish complexion, but dark under the eyes and hollow in the cheeks. The pain was agonising, occurring at intervals, mostly before meals, late in the evening or at night. In one case the pain alternated with hysteralgia. *Granatum* 1 and 3rd decimal are the dilutions I have most often used.

53. GRAPHITES

Is a medicine whose high character I am also unable to endorse. I have seen good results, it is true, in some cases, but far less than I should have expected from its pathogenesis and from the clinical observations of others.

Shingles. I have treated shingles with it, and brought the disease to a very favorable termination ; but there has been no brilliant result, such as we see follow the use of the appropriate remedies in some diseases.

In chronic inflammation of the margin of the eyelids or the inner canthus, with or without ectropion, graph. 12 often has done me service. Inflammation of eyelids.

Children of unhealthy constitution sometimes have scabs form in or round the nostrils and round the lips, with sore commissures. Aurum 6 to 12 I have found most frequently useful in these cases ; but in some cases it fails, and then I have found graphites 6 or 12 useful. I cannot speak with certainty as to the special indications which should decide the choice of one of these medicines in preference to the other, but so far as my observation goes, at present, I should say that where the face is very pale, graphites is to be chosen, but if the face is red or there is a tendency to flushing, then aurum is more strictly indicated. Eruption on lips.

In some cases of constipation, occurring in females, graphites 6 or 12 has proved curative. Constipation.

In leucorrhœa with soreness of the labia, or with rash on the labia, also in retarded menstruation in pale young girls, whose skin is or has been irritable, graphites 6 or 12 has proved of service. Leucorrhœa.

In psoriasis of the palm, with deep fissures, I have seen graphites 2 to 6 very serviceable. But if graphites is not a brilliant medicine, it has its place and has slowly cured several very obstinate cases of disease that had resisted medicines which in their own sphere are more brilliant and rapid in their action. Psoriasis.

(Psoriasis palmaris I have often seen in scullery maids and under-housemaids : is it produced by their use of black-lead ?)

54. HELLEBORUS NIGER.

Next in value to the positive lessons to be derived from our victories are the negative lessons to be derived from our defeats. From the use of hellebore I have met with nothing but defeat. I have used it in ascites, in hydrothorax, and in hydrocephalus, but have not seen it of service. We have many better medicines for each of those diseases. One of

my defeats was so ignominious that I must relate it. A woman, past middle age, consulted me for chronic ascites. It was not a very bad case ; her abdomen was large and cumbersome enough to be of immense inconvenience to her, and her breath in walking, especially up stairs, was very short and laboured, her bowels constipated, and her urine extremely scanty (not more than from 5 to 8 ounces in the 24 hours) and loaded with lithates ; she was about three weeks under care, and had hellebore and one or two other medicines, but got worse. One day being greatly oppressed, and her breathing so laboured as to be alarming to herself and friends, she sent very hurriedly for me. Very fortunately for her I was out of town, having been summoned to a case 40 miles away. So in their fright her friends sent for an allopathic physician, who to inaugurate his treatment, gave her a couple of compound rhubarb pills, containing also a little blue-pill ; these acted very freely on the bowels, brought away a vast mass of hardened fæces, and straightway the kidneys actively resumed their functions, and the dropsy gave way. This good woman (I use the adjective advisedly) came to tell me her good fortune. She rightly divined that I should be almost as glad to hear of her deliverance as she was, and very naively said, " Besides, sir, I thought you ought to know what had cured me, in case you should have a similar case." I was young to homœopathy, at that time, and the lesson I learnt has proved of great service. There is often a great accumulation of hard fæcal matter in the intestines of old people, and this, by its mechanical pressure, arrests their feeble abdominal circulation to such an extent as to induce dropsy. In these cases our first indication is to remove the mechanical cause of the disease, and then we can expedite the cure by the appropriate specific remedy (homœopathic to the symptoms of disease which remain) and may also hope to avert future similar accidents by restoring healthy peristaltic action to the relaxed intestinal canal.

I felt a very great respect for this excellent woman, and wished very heartily that all patients were as honest, both to us and to our allopathic brethren. How often do we find

patients bent on deceiving their doctors out of deference to their supposed feelings! What a depth of professional degradation do such patients attribute to their unfortunate doctors! The true physician's whole aim and end in treating his patient is to compass his recovery, and if he fail to accomplish it himself, is it to be supposed that he desires the patient to remain uncured; or that the patient's cure at other hands or by other means can insult or in any way give umbrage to the right-minded physician? Is it to be understood by the public that physicians of the old school, or of any school, not only don't cure a patient, but if he is cured by another method, that they have no desire to know how the cure of the hitherto incurable was effected?

I believe that medical science has been delayed in its progress by the suppression of facts on the part of timid patients, who have allowed their physicians to assume that their cure was effected by medicine which has never left the bottle or pill-box in which it was conveyed to the house, until it has been thrown on the dust-heap.

55. HEPAR SULPHURIS.

One of the chiefest of all the uses of hepar sulphuris is **Abscess.** found in its power over abscess, its undoubted tendency to rapidly mature pus, and to lead to its spontaneous discharge. I have seen this too often to speak with the smallest hesitancy on this point. I have never seen a whitlow do badly **Whitlow.** that has been treated with hepar sulph., and I have seen a good many severe cases. The treatment I have adopted has been to give the 6th tincture in frequently repeated small doses, at first from one third of a drop to a drop; then, if the relief is not speedy, I go to the lower triturations, the 2nd cent. or 3rd dec., giving it in grain doses. At the same time I use a poultice of one third linseed meal and two thirds bread crumbs, and add a teaspoonful of the following lotion to each poultice. \mathcal{R} Hepar sulph., 3rd dec., gr. viii; aq. dist. \mathfrak{z} iv. Ft. lotio. I am speaking here of whitlow seen in an early stage, uncomplicated by faulty treatment.

Abscess now and then occurs near the anus. In old-school practice it is the rule (or was the rule in my allopathic days) to open these abscesses early, for fear of fistula. I have seen several of these abscesses since I first practiced homœopathy, and they have done well under the following treatment :—I give *hepar sulph.* as in whitlow ; but if there is great pain, give *arnica* in alternation for the dull bruised pain, or if the pain is burning, *arsenicum*. I apply the linseed meal and bread crumb poultice, moistened with the *hepar* lotion. Sometimes carbunculous boils occur in this situation. These may be treated constitutionally in the same way ; but locally I have found a solution of the chloride of lime act better than the *hepar* lotion. A teaspoonful of chloride of lime may be added to half a pint of water (it will not wholly dissolve, but this is of no moment). From a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful of this solution may be added to each poultice. It allays the pain, and appears to exert an influence in converting a threatening carbuncle into a simple boil or abscess. In carbunculous boils other remedies sometimes demand our attention, viz. *apis*, *silicea*, phosphoric acid, &c. I have seen admirable results from *silicea* in carbuncle of the thigh occurring in an old man, and also in carbunculous boils of the back and neck ; but these will be treated of under the head of *silicea*.

Carbunculous
boil.

Sympathetic
fever.

Under the fever symptoms recorded in the symptomatology of *hepar* we find “ frequent shudderings extending to the top of the head ; the hair was painful to the touch ; ” this, with the hectic flush, often characterises the suppurative stage of abscess, and will mostly be relieved by the *hepar*.

Engorgement
of liver.

Hepar exerts, as we should expect from its pathogenesis, a very considerable effect on the glandular system, and especially on the liver. Those chronic states of engorgement of the liver inducing great abdominal distress, from their interference with the return of blood through the *venæ portæ*, are greatly benefited by the course of *hepar sulph.* I have generally given the 6th, a pilule two or three times a day. Hæmorrhoids arising from this source are readily cured by this medicine. This obstruction to the abdominal venous circula-

Hæmorrhoids.

tion often gives great distress to the patient, preventing the abdominal respiration, and hence inducing oppression of breathing. In other cases it induces obstinate constipation, from a congested condition of the veins in the rectum. In one case seen by me, some years back, the patient had been wrongly diagnosed, as suffering from spasmodic stricture of the rectum. There was great want of power of expulsion, and very obstinate constipation, resisting the use of enemata, castor oil, &c. In this case, one-grain doses of the 3rd decimal trituration of hepar, night and morning, in half a wineglassful of water, gave speedy relief and ultimate cure. Constipation.

Usually I have found the 6th, in doses of one pilule, twice a day, sufficient for the cure of hæmorrhoids arising from the above cause. One case particularly occurs to me, and I relate it as showing the manner in which homœopathy spreads. A farmer, a man of some property, and farming extensively, had suffered from piles for a long time, and was becoming debilitated from the continued loss of blood. He was almost incapacitated from riding on horseback, and even driving in a gig would often bring on the hæmorrhage. I found that, though a spare man, his liver was engorged, and his abdomen swollen and somewhat tender. I put him on hepar sulph. 6, a pilule three times a day. After the first week the bleeding ceased, and in a few weeks he was wholly cured, and able to ride or drive without inconvenience. His family were prejudiced against homœopathy, and I saw no more of the patient for, I think, eighteen months or two years. He went to the sea-side and got dysentery, was treated allopathically there, and became so seriously ill as to raise apprehensions for his life. When he had rallied so much as to enable him to get home, he again sent for his former allopathic adviser, as his family thought the case too serious for homœopathic treatment. He was well treated allopathically, his medical friend being a lecturer in a school of medicine, an accomplished man, and surgeon to a large hospital. But the system, not the man, was at fault, and the patient continued to retrograde till he began to look death in the face as a more Hæmorrhoids.

than possible contingency. Then he also looked medicine in the face as well as death, and said to himself: "When the 'old system' couldn't cure my piles, the 'new system' did; why shouldn't I try if it cannot cure my dysentery?" So he bade old physic good-bye in the shape of his former surgeon, and called me in. Again homœopathy triumphed, and this time finally; for he got well very rapidly, and said, with reason, that he had escaped a double danger, for that if the disease had not killed him, he fully believed that the allopathic physic would have done so; and realising the double-headed danger of disease + drugs, he determined that henceforth his family, as well as himself, should be placed under homœopathic care when ill. Nor was this all, for on his recovery he studied veterinary homœopathy, and placed all his cattle under this system. All these results sprang from the good effects of *hepar* in curing his hæmorrhoids.

The throat symptoms of *hepar sulph.* point more to its usefulness in affections of the larynx than of the tonsils; and this is borne out by experience.

Laryngeal
cough.

Severe laryngeal catarrh, with roughness and pain in the upper part of the throat, demand *hepar*. The "sensation as of a clot of mucus, or of internal swelling when swallowing," is a very diagnostic symptom. On looking into the throat, the uvula, and the arch of the palate appear swollen and congested; but the tonsils are not usually swollen. The patient may complain of "stitches or pains extending from ear to ear, when swallowing or turning the head," there is "titillation in the throat," hoarseness, and cough. The cough at the outset is dry, and sometimes in paroxysms; but if unchecked it runs on into croupy cough with tenacious mucus. I have seen *hepar sulph.*, 3rd decimal to 6th, very rapidly cure this train of symptoms.

In the croupy cough of children, coming on after sleep, waking them suddenly, while during the day they seem scarcely ill, I have seen *aconite* and *tartar emetic* or *spongia* more useful.

Fissures.

Deep fissures in the palms of the hands, such as we often see in scullery maids, occasionally give way promptly to

hepar sulph., given internally, or used as a lotion or ointment externally, at the same time.

56. HYDRASTIS CANADENSIS.

We owe our knowledge of this admirable remedy to Dr. Hale, the author of the 'New Remedies.'

In obstinate constipation tincture of hydrastis 1x, in 2 or 3 drop doses, in a wine-glassful of water, is frequently curative. In 3 drop doses of the mother tincture hydrastis is a mild purgative. It has the advantage of giving tone at the same time. Its administration needs watching when given in these comparatively large doses, as, in very sensitive patients, it sometimes induces palpitation of the heart. Constipation.

The influence of hydrastis over chronic and malignant ulcerations, and over glandular affections, both of a scrofulous and of a cancerous character, is well marked. Ulcerations.

It has been asserted by some physicians that hydrastis acts as a specific against cancer, but this appears to me to be doubtful. A much longer experience is required to prove this point. As to its beneficial influence in alleviating the pain and improving the character of cancerous ulcerations we have abundant evidence. My own habit has been, in these cases, to give varying dilutions of the remedy internally and to use a very weak lotion externally. Chiefly, I rely on the 3rd dilution as an internal remedy, but occasionally give the mother tincture, and sometimes the 6th, 12th, and 30th. Cancer.

The general effect of the remedy is to improve the constitutional condition, to increase the digestive power, and to steady the nervous system.

The lotion I use is one drachm of the mother tincture to a pint of distilled water. I increase or diminish the strength according to circumstances. If it induce heat and redness I diminish, if it induce no good result I increase the proportion of the hydrastis. I have found this lotion of great service in alleviating cancerous ulceration of the womb and of the rectum, when used as an injection.

As a curative agent in cancer, my own personal experience

leads me to infer that its healing influence is confined to its power to give healthy balance to the mucous surfaces and to the glandular system. I have seen no good results from it in epithelial cancer. But I have seen cancerous tumours in the breast entirely disappear under the use of this remedy, which I have attributed to its powerful influence over the glandular system rather than to any antidotal power against cancer.

57. HYDROCYANIC ACID.

Asthma. I have seen less good results from this medicine, given homœopathically, than I should have expected from its pathogenesis. I saw it of great service once in a case of bronchial asthma, affecting chiefly the minute ramifications of the bronchial tubes, with puffy face, feeble heart's action (the heart was naturally feeble in its action) sense of great constriction of larynx and beneath clavicles. The dose given was one drop of acid. hydrocyanic., 3rd decimal, in water.

Palpitation. In another case of violent palpitation of the heart, with very feeble beats, there was great relief given by this medicine; but in the next attack, camphor induced far more decided results.

58. HYOSCYAMUS NIGER.

Fainting fits. In curing the fainting fits of hysterical women, I have seen hyoscyamus, 3rd dec., useful.

Delirium. In a case presenting the following symptoms, hyoscyamus ϕ , in half-drop doses, was of great service in quieting the patient:—"Complete loss of sense; urine passed unconsciously into the bed; delirium coming on with occasional fits of excitement, in which he tears at the bed-clothes, attempts to fling off everything, then makes the movement of writing with his hand, and calculates aloud for hours (he was a banker's clerk); afterwards he falls asleep for some hours, waking at intervals with fits of excitement." Hyoscyamus was the only medicine which relieved these symptoms and restored consciousness, which it always did.

In vomiting consequent on cerebral disturbance, hyoscyamus 3 or 6 is often of service; also in some cases of so-called hysterical vomiting. Vomiting.

In cases of involuntary urination at night, hyoscyamus 3 is often of service. Enuresis.

There is a dry nocturnal cough of a spasmodic character which often yields to hyoscyamus, 3rd dec. or 1st. It seems to affect the larynx or trachea rather than the bronchial tubes. It is of a spasmodic and concussive character. Cough.

59. IGNATIA AMARA.

The action of this drug on the digestive and nervous system has long been known. In dyspepsia with great nervous depression it is one of our most valuable medicines. Dyspepsia.

Perhaps one of its chief general indications is extreme sensitiveness to pain and to external impressions generally.

In some cases of insomnia it is very useful in the 6th or 12th dilution. Sleeplessness.

Excessive convulsive yawning is a well-marked indication for ignatia 3 or 3rd dec. Where this medicine fails to cure acid. phosphoric. should be prescribed. Yawning.

I once saw a patient who was troubled with excessive perspirations always coming on during a meal. He was a man of extremely excitable and nervous temperament. A few doses of ignatia 12 quickly cured him. Perspirations.

In some nervous cases one of the chief symptoms is weight at the back of the head, a "tendency of the head to incline backwards;" such patients sitting in a chair always rest the back of the head against the back of the chair, or place a small pillow on which to rest the back of the head. Probably this points to some congestion of the cerebellum. Ignatia (3rd to 30th) meets this condition well, so does phosphoric acid; indeed, there is a great correspondence between these two medicines in their general sphere. Congestion of cerebellum.

The gastric sphere of ignatia seems indicated by want of tone in the great sympathetic system, as is shown by the symptoms "feeling of weakness in the epigastrium," and Gastric debility.

"pain in the epigastrium as if strained." In these cases *ignatia* 1 is often of great service.

Constipation. Some forms of constipation are well met by *ignatia* 3 and 3rd dec., where there is a "frequent unsuccessful desire for stool with tendency to protrusion of the rectum;" a condition often seen in the aged, and sometimes in young children. "Stiffness or pain in the nape of the neck," with a tendency to spasmodic closure of the jaws, and waking the patient out of sleep, is a symptom often cured by *ignatia* 3, 6, or 12th.

Spinal irritation. Some obscure cases of stiffness in the back, with or without pain, pointing to irritation of the spine, are much benefited by *ignatia*, and also by *veratrum*, in low dilutions.

60. IPECACUANHA.

This medicine presents itself to those of our number who have been allopaths, as an old friend with a new face. We find in the drug a number of virtues which had hitherto lain hidden within its bosom, the chief of which, probably, is its power of controlling hæmorrhage, especially hæmoptysis. In this it has rarely failed when given in drop doses of the 1st or 3rd decimal dilution, given every quarter or half hour for three doses, and then at longer intervals.

Hæmoptysis.

Intermittent fever. In the treatment of intermittent fever, *ipecacuanha* holds an important place, when there is much gastric disturbance and the tongue is much coated with a yellowish or whitish moist fur. Many years ago *ipecacuanha* was given in emetic doses, by allopaths, for the cure of intermittent fever, but was abandoned from its dangerous effects. Guided by our law of similars in its selection, and protected against dangerous results by the small dose, it holds a high rank in the cure of these fevers, where the gastric symptoms are well marked, where there is vomiting during the attack, or where hæmorrhagic tendency is marked.

Coryza. Irritability of the mucous membrane, shown by continued and violent sneezing, is well cured by *ipecacuanha* 3 or 3rd dec.; but some cases require *arsenicum* and others *sabadilla*.

The "yellowish or white coating of the tongue," if moist, appears to me to be one of the most characteristic indications for the use of ipecacuanha.

Vomiting of mucus, or of blood, either pure, or greenish, or blackish, requires ipecacuanha, 1st to 6th, especially if the mouth is moist and full of saliva. In cases where ipecacuanha fails to check hæmatemesis, a styptic should be used, and of these gallic acid is perhaps the best, as it is certainly the safest. During the past fourteen years I have only twice met with cases in which I have had recourse to gallic acid. The first was a case of hæmatemesis to a frightful extent, so that the patient was exsanguined to a dangerous degree. The second was a case of hæmoptysis from the bronchial tubes, which recurred frequently, in spite of ipecacuanha, and where the patient was too weak to stand against the frequent small depletions. I use the gallic acid in a saturated solution, dissolving it in hot water, and giving a dessert-spoonful every half hour for three doses, and afterwards repeating the dose more or less often till the hæmorrhage has ceased.

Some cases of dysentery require ipecacuanha. They are characterised by the large quantity of mucus and greenish evacuation (as well as blood), and by the moist furred tongue.

In asthma, ipecacuanha has disappointed me. I have seen some benefit from its use, but far less than I was led to expect from its pathogenesis.

In some forms of bronchial catarrh, where the bronchial tubes are loaded with a good deal of loose mucus, I have seen ipecacuanha, 1st to 3rd, of great service.

In some cases of autumnal diarrhœa ipecacuanha is useful: there is usually a good deal of griping, and some nausea and vomiting in these cases, with mucus in the stools.

61. JATROPHA CURCAS

I have no experience of. It has been highly spoken of by my friend Dr. Holland and others in choleraic diarrhœa and cholera.

62. IODINE.

- Goitre.** In goitre I have seen iodine, 3rd dec., of some service ; but I cannot say that I have seen a single case completely cured by its action alone. The obstruction to the respiration which is noticed in goitre is often readily cured by iodine and by spongia.
- Congestion of liver.** The most satisfactory cases I have seen cured by iodine have been connected with congestions of the anterior margin of the liver and the right ovary. These conditions are generally cured promptly by iodine 3rd or 3rd decimal.
- Ovaritis.**
- Menorrhagia.** Some cases of chronic menorrhagia improve under a course of iodine given intercurrently with belladonna and platina. The cases I have seen thus benefited have occurred in thin delicate women, subject to corrosive leucorrhœa between the menses, where the other symptoms present have pointed to chronic inflammation or congestion of the uterus and ovaries.

63. KALI BICHROMICUM (Bichromate of Potash).

- Papular rash.** This medicine is of great service in papular and small flat pustular eruptions of the face, particularly on the forehead and scalp, and on the nose. I have given it in these cases, in the 3rd dec. and 2nd.
- Ulceration of nostrils.** Ulcerations within the nose, and soreness of the nostrils, require the same medicine, and sometimes kali bich. or aurum.
- Sore throat.** In some forms of sore throat, characterised by ulceration or by the accumulation of thick tenacious mucus about the fauces and the posterior nares, kali bich., 3rd dec. to 6th, is of great service. Where it fails, the symptomatology of lycopodium, phytolacca, mercur. iodatus, aurum and nitric acid ought to be referred to.
- Chronic bronchitis, &c.** Chronic bronchitis, chronic laryngitis, and coughs characterised by the presence of thick tenacious mucus, with

dyspnoea and difficult expectoration, are often well met by the administration of this medicine, given in the 3rd dec. to 6th dilution.

Chronic rheumatism, accompanied by a papular eruption or rash, I have seen well cured by this medicine. Chronic rheumatism.

64. KALI BROMATUM (Bromide of Potassium)

has been recommended in epilepsy in large doses. I have seen no good results from its use in this disease. Epilepsy.

In mild cases of diphtheria I have seen great relief given by the 3rd dec. in grain doses, laid on the tongue; it promotes the expulsion of the membrane; but on the whole, I have found it inferior in power to phytolacca, as well as less pleasant in its effects. Diphtheria.

In laryngeal phthisis this medicine has done me service. Phthisis.

65. KALI CARBONICUM (Bicarbonate of Potassium).

My experience with this medicine has not been very extensive. In some cases of phthisis, where, in addition to the other symptoms, there have been stitches in the chest, and neuralgia or rheumatic pains in the muscles of the chest and arms, kali carb., 3rd to 3rd decimal, has been very serviceable. Phthisis.

Also in cases of phthisis, where there is a large quantity of purulent expectoration, with a tendency to gastric irritation, kali carb. 3 or 3rd dec. has been of great use to the patient.

In ulceration of the nostril kali carb. has proved curative in my hands, in the 2nd and 3rd dilution. Ulceration of nares.

66. KALI CHLORICUM (Chlorate of Potash)

Is of use in stomatitis; in ulcerations of the mucous surfaces of the tongue, cheek, and palate. I use it as a mouth wash, Stomatitis.

in the proportion of 15 to 20 grains to the half-pint, and give the 3rd decimal dil. or 1st trituration.

67. KALI HYDRIODICUM (Iodide of Potassium).

- Coryza.** In severe and sudden coryza, with frontal pain and streaming eyes, kali hydriodicum 3 to 3rd dec. acts admirably.
- Fissured anus.** Small doses of the pure salt, the 10th to the $\frac{1}{2}$ of a grain, cure with rapidity and precision the sore and sometimes fissured anus of infants, as well as the sub-acute inflammatory conditions of the womb in young married women, either following pregnancy or without pregnancy. In these cases there is often watery or mucous leucorrhœa of a slightly corroding or irritating character.
- Metritis.**

68. KALMIA LATIFOLIA.

- Neuralgia.** Severe pains in the face, of a rheumatic-neuralgic character, have, in some cases, yielded promptly to the 3rd decimal tincture. In opposition to the proving in Jahr, I have seen most benefit when the pains have been most severe at night, precluding sleep. To the sensation of the patient the pain appears to be in the bones; probably it is in the periosteum.

69. KREOSOTUM.

- Dyspepsia.** In some obstinate cases of dyspepsia, with great and constant nausea and inclination to vomit, but without actual sickness, kreosot. 6th. 3rd, and 3rd dec. have been of service. The patients complain of a cold feeling at the epigastrium, sometimes as if cold water or ice were there, internally.
- Leucorrhœa.** In corrosive leucorrhœa few medicines have the same power as kreosote; it acts very promptly and decidedly in these cases, when given in the 3rd or 2nd dilution.

70. LACHESIS.

The remedial power of this medicine has been a subject of much discussion and argument.

My own experience leads me to look upon it, in certain cases, as an invaluable remedy.

In the 12th dilution I have seen it of great service in arresting the tendency to fainting in nervous women. The 6th and 12th dilutions have proved very useful in some cases of obscure vesicular rashes, and in pemphigus, bullæ, and eczema of the hands. But the most decided and rapid beneficial action of lachesis which I have seen has occurred in the cure of the flushes of women at the critical age, and in cases where this state leads to head symptoms and sleeplessness. In these cases my experience has shown me that the 6th and 12th dilutions have invariably been productive of great relief and rapid cure.

Fainting.

Vesicular skin disease.

Change of life.

In some cases, where melancholy has accompanied this condition, I have seen it also yield to the lachesis; but very often aurum is required to remove this symptom.

The same dilutions will, in some cases, cure the chronic constipation of females, and that not unfrequent condition of alternate relaxation and constipation.

The cough symptoms of lachesis are also prominent, and in laryngeal coughs the medicine often acts very promptly. It also will check and often cure with rapidity the excessive vomiting in whooping-cough. Suffocative fits of cough of uncertain origin will often yield to lachesis.

Cough.

Palpitation of the heart, with wheezing and anxious respiration, is well met by lachesis, especially where the cough is asthmatic, and there is a tendency to vomit.

Palpitation of heart.

There is one other form of cough in which lachesis has proved almost invariably curative, i. e. after a long, dry, and wheezing paroxysm of cough, suddenly there is a profuse expectoration of frothy, tenacious mucous, the expulsion of which gives great relief.

Bronchial cough.

71. LAUROCERASUS.

I have given this medicine in tetanic spasms connected with spinal irritation, but with no benefit.

In some headaches depending on spinal irritation, laurocerasus seems to be of benefit. I have seen less good results from this medicine than I had anticipated from its pathogenesis; still, in a few cases of spinal irritation it has proved of use.

72. LEDUM PALUSTRE.

Headache. My experience with this medicine has been very limited. I have seen it of service, in the 3rd dil., in some congestive headaches, characterised by red, bloated-looking face, red eyes, and confusion of mind.

Rheumatic gout. Sprains. Chronic rheumatic gout is also benefited by ledum.

I have also seen it of service in some cases of sprains in the ankles and feet, where, in the form of a lotion, ledum has proved useful.

73. LYCOPODII POLLEN.

Porrigo. In porrigo favus I have seen lycopodium, 2nd trit., of great service.

Ulceration of throat. In chronic ulcerations in the throat, of the soft palate, tonsils, and pharynx, I have seen the best results from the administration of lycopodium, 3rd to 6th. The cases to which I allude occurred chiefly in young men, and the ulcerations were not deep, but had a tendency to spread, healing at one side, perhaps, and spreading on the other. In two of these cases allopathic treatment by gargles, nitrate of silver, lotions, sarsaparilla, &c., given internally, had failed, while rapid cure followed the administration of lycopodium 6th internally.

Congestions. In chronic congestions of the liver lycopodium 6th often acts well; also in consolidation of the lungs.

In two cases of sub-acute pneumonia following scarlatina I followed the indications pointed out by Mr. Wilson, and gave

lycopodium 30, in consequence of the very marked and rapid movements of the *alæ nasi* in the act of breathing. Both these cases did remarkably well.

In incarcerated flatulence with tympanitic state of the abdomen, occurring chiefly in old people, lycopodium 12 has proved of decided and permanent benefit. Flatulence.

Pain in the back and right side, caused by congestion of the liver, often yields rapidly to lycopodium 6th.

74. MAGNESIA MURIATICA.

My experience of this medicine is confined to its effect on leucorrhœa, which is very marked. I usually give it in the 6th dilution, but sometimes in the 3rd. Uterine spasms followed by leucorrhœa are often speedily cured by this medicine. Leucorrhœa.

75. MERCURIUS.

No medicine better illustrates the practical value of the small and infinitesimal dose of medicine than mercurius.

In its crude form, the metal may be taken by the ounce without any effect either medicinal or poisonous.

Many years back a chemist in a country town told me that on the eve of every public ball he sold many pounds weight of mercury; the ladies of that locality having a belief that when taken in large quantities it made them look fair. The chemist told me that he never heard of any evil results, and further told me that a very considerable amount of the metal was found unchanged on the floor of the room after each ball.

Now this same harmless metal, when treated by simple trituration, becomes a powerful poison, as every one knows; for blue pill and gray powder present us with the mercury simply in a state of minute division. The metal has undergone no chemical change whatever, but is in a state of mechanical division, in which state 5 grains of the metal becomes a powerful poison, while 500 grains in an undivided state would prove innocuous.

This well-known instance of medicinal or poisonous power, given by simple mechanical division, ought to teach physicians the antecedent probability that other substances, which in their crude and material form have no medicinal action, may nevertheless (like mercury) possess active qualities when similarly treated by the mechanical division of their particles.¹

In mercury, when it is rendered active by mechanical subdivision (or still more powerful by chemical solution), we have a two-edged sword with which to fight disease. Probably there is no other weapon in the whole armamentum of medical drugs whose curative power has been so lauded—whose curative sphere is so wide—and yet from whose use such disastrous consequences to mankind have resulted under allopathic mismanagement.

So notorious is this fact, that many very eminent allopaths have chosen rather to abandon its use altogether, than to place their patients in such jeopardy as the allopathic use of mercury would induce.

Now the peculiar advantage of the homœopathic method is nowhere shown more forcibly than in the fact that, by its adoption, mercury comes before the public with one aspect only, *i. e.* that of beneficence. It is no longer a two-edged sword, working both good and evil, but its evil spirit is wholly laid and exorcised, and that by the very simple precaution of continuing the same process of minute subdivision for a few more stages. If 5 grains of finely divided mercury is a dose fraught with danger, the simple proposition to find, is, whether a smaller dose may not prove equally efficacious in the cure of disease, and at the same time be too minute to prove dangerous. Hence the 100th, the 1000th, the 10,000th, the 100,000th of a grain, and doses yet more minute, have been successively experimented with, and in many cases it has been found that even in that attenuated form mercury proves itself a giant in the cure of disease, while it is rendered,

¹ Homœopathy practically teaches that this is the case; for instance, aurum, argentum, calcarea, silica, carbo vegetabilis, carbo animalis, &c. &c.

by the same process, as harmless as an infant against the frame of the patient.

In this, then, mercury gives us an example of the comparative advantage of homœopathy against allopathy in the science and art of drug-healing.

Mercury has for generations been quoted as one of the few specifics known to the allopathic world. Quinine, mercury, sulphur—each was lauded as the specific remedy for its own special disease. Hahnemann may be said to have rested the whole fabric of homœopathy upon the basis of the well-known curative sphere of these three medicines, and from the demonstration that each of these medicines, when given in long-continued over-doses, will cause a specific medicinal disease of its own which closely simulates the natural disease it cures.

It has been the fashion, lately, to attempt to deny the facts upon which Hahnemann has thus based the law of "*Similia similibus curantur.*" It appears to me that the adverse critics have striven less to unravel the truth in this matter, than to act as advocates in the cause of their allopathic clients. When Hahnemann asserts that bark will produce a medicinal disease similar to ague, it is clear that we have no right to assign to bark a power to act otherwise than in a manner similar to malaria, the idiopathic cause of ague. We must not expect that every single experimenter with bark will necessarily take bark disease, unless we can prove, on the other hand, that every single person who is exposed to malaria takes ague.

We must be content if we find that the specific bark disease occurs in as large a proportion of its provers as would be affected with ague if exposed to malarious influence. We should not deny the power of malaria to induce ague because we found a certain number of the inhabitants of the infected district had escaped the disease. Neither ought we to deny the power of a drug to induce a drug-disease because a certain number of those who have taken the drug have escaped with impunity.

But, whatever doubts may have been thrown on the power

of bark to induce the similar to ague, no scepticism has ever existed as to the power of mercury to induce a train of symptoms similar to syphilis, which disease it has the power to cure. The late Sir Astley Cooper says in his lectures that the effects of saturating the system with mercury induce such an amount of disease on the mucous surfaces, the skin, and the bones, that it is impossible to tell (save from the history of the case), when a patient comes before you with this secondary affection, whether it is the natural result of syphilis, or of the mercury given for its cure. Every hospital surgeon of experience, fifty years ago, could fully corroborate this statement, which not only testified to the homœopathic action of the mercury, but also was a strong example of the necessity of so reducing the dose as to avoid the supplementary mercurial disease. The action of the mercury we now prove to be fully efficacious for the cure of disease when given in minute or in infinitesimal doses ; and by giving these doses, the chance of mercurial after-disease is wholly avoided.

It seems so natural a conclusion, that if the large dose of a medicine does harm to the patient's general health (though it cure his disease), that the dose should be reduced to a point at which it would cease to be noxious, that I deem it needful to apologise to my readers for dwelling longer on this point.

It will appear to them almost incredible, but it is none the less true, that so completely have certain of our opponents imbued their minds with the idea that to oppose homœopathy is quite as much their bounden duty as to oppose disease, that they have nailed their flag "large dose" to the mast, and have sworn to win or die under it. Perhaps the thing most to be regretted is, that in the fight it is the patient and not the doctor who suffers. It is, however, a fact that many of the most valuable medicines are neglected or abandoned by the allopaths, because the large dose is hurtful ; and because their prejudice won't let them use the smaller and perfectly safe dose.

In this way mercury is now being abandoned by a large number of allopaths. Convinced that it has in the allopathic

dose slain hecatombs of victims, and rendered miserable the lives of thousands upon thousands, they have cast away as dangerous the weapon which they have not the wit to use. The next allopathic generation will perhaps suffer as much from the omission of mercury, when indicated by their ailments, as the past generation have suffered by its clumsy application.

I am not writing all this at random: I know of several lamentable instances of grievous bodily harm having accrued from the stupid prejudice of a surgeon (a man of eminence and high professional rank), who, abandoning mercury in syphilis, gives bark and quinine where the other is specific.

In two cases, the patients (after many months of suffering, while the syphilis ran an unchecked career) were placed under homœopathic care, having become a mass of loathsome disease, and having been subjected to many very unnecessary painful surgical operations. In both these cases ultimate cure was the result of appropriate homœopathic medication; but in both cases, a few days of treatment by *mercurius* in small doses would, almost with certainty, have cured the disease in its early stage.

Mercury is by no means the only medicine which has gained the name of "unmanageable" from the absurdity of the allopaths holding, through thick and thin, to their materialistic dose. Many similar instances might be given; among others, phosphorus, which has been almost wholly neglected by them, though it is a royal medicine: and rather than give it in infinitesimal, and therefore safe, doses, they give it in its compound shape as hypophosphite of soda, phosphate of lime, &c.

Mercury, in one shape or other, has been so favourite a medicine among the allopaths, that great care is needed, before we prescribe it homœopathically, to ascertain accurately whether the symptoms which present themselves, in the patient, arise from idiopathic disease, or whether they are the result of mercurial action. For example, a very common form of chronic rheumatism (where the pains come on at night from the warmth of bed, or are increased by all

atmospheric changes which depress the barometer) is often the result of some former mercurial course of medicine, given in allopathic doses. It is needless to point out that, in these cases, mercurius will do harm, and only aggravate the symptoms, while hepar sulphuris, iodide of potassium, and other means antidotal to mercury will do good. We must therefore, before we prescribe mercury from its being analogically indicated, first ascertain whether the system is free from mercurial taint. Where it is not possible to ascertain this, our safest course is to prescribe medicine very cautiously, in a medium dose. If we find aggravation of the symptoms induced, we must then conclude that the disease is not idiopathic but medicinal, and at once reverse our treatment.

It is a fact well known to all homœopathic practitioners, that even extremely infinitesimal doses of mercurius will, in some patients, induce temporary salivation. I have met with a few such patients, where the 6th or the 12th dilutions induced this distressing symptom. These are very rare cases, and belong to the curiosities of medical experience. Their occurrence has occasionally led those who are practically unacquainted with the effects of small doses to infer that the homœopathist has dishonestly given a large dose of mercury under the name of a small one ; this, however, is not the cause of the phenomenon, which arises from some idiosyncrasy of the individual, rendering him extremely sensitive to mercury, and is a cognate fact to the sensitiveness which makes certain people faint from the odour of a violet, and which causes others to be nearly suffocated by the smallest exposure to the dust of ipecacuanha.

A very intelligent and well-known homœopathic physician once suggested to me, that the salivation from infinitesimal doses of mercurius might arise from its waking into activity mercury which was remaining in the system, the relic of past allopathic dosing. I do not think this was the case in my patients who so suffered, as they told me that they showed the same sensitiveness all their lives, and never could take the drug in any form without similar sufferings.

For the homœopathic treatment by mercury a very large

number of the indications may be referred to some functional or structural change in the liver and its subsequent effect on the blood, inducing changes in that fluid.

Embarrassment to the portal circulation, and hence to the whole venous system, probably explains why "the pains become intolerable at night" to the patient; why "he feels better when walking than when lying or sitting;" why the "evening air" or "chilliness" makes him worse; and why he has "sweat at every movement."

Irregular portal circulation.

All these general symptoms, when not arising from mercury, are well met by mercurius 6th or 12th.

One of the frequent signs of liver affection is "nightly itching" without eruption; the patient describes it as if small insects were biting the skin. This often is the precursor of jaundice if not checked. Mercurius sol. 6th readily removes this.

Skin symptoms.

The skin "similars" to mercurius are numerous, and number certain vesicular, pustular and papular rashes.

The only practical rule for the administration of mercury in these cases, in the absence of general indications, is that on pressure, over the reddish blush which surrounds these, the colour of the skin remains coppery or yellowish brown until the blood returns to the surface. In very unhealthy subjects these vesicular and pustular rashes have a tendency to run into sores. For the treatment of these skin affections mercurius corrosivus is often to be preferred, given in the 30th dilution every night or second night, and in the 3rd or 3rd decimal twice a day.

Sleeplessness from embarrassed portal circulation, with beating at the pit of the stomach, and sometimes accompanied by profuse sweats, requires mercurius 3rd or 6th for its cure. So also we often get extreme depression of spirits, and other nervous symptoms, from the same condition of liver, which then yields to mercurius.

Sleeplessness.

The headache corresponding to mercurius is of a compressive and constrictive character, the eyes yellowish and slightly congested; it is sometimes partial, and then is on the right side.

Headache.

In rheumatic ophthalmia I have seen the best results

**Rheumatic
ophthalmia.**

from mercurius : some cases seem to require low dilutions, while others have done remarkably well with the higher. I have generally prescribed mercurius corrosivus in these cases, in the 3rd decimal, with great advantage, giving a dose of the 30th at bed-time. The use of a weak warm lotion of vinum opii and rose water or elder-flower water is a great comfort to the patient ; I usually prescribe it with 30 to 40 drops to the half-pint. The patient should remain in a darkened, well-ventilated room. I have generally prescribed belladonna in a low dilution, in alternation, in severe cases of this very painful and acute disease, and have kept the patient on a non-irritating diet, denying him all stimulants and all solid meat.

Catarrh.

Acute and chronic catarrhs, where the discharge is mucopurulent, often require mercurius in alternation with aconite. I prefer, in these cases, the mercurius iodatus, 3rd decimal or 2nd, in grain doses, alternated with aconite Λ or Γ , in 2- to 5-drop doses, according to the severity of the cases. The heavy pain in the malar bones, frontal sinuses, and at the root of the nose, are soon subdued by these medicines. When these acute catarrhs are neglected, they not unfrequently run into erysipelas of the head and face.

In the early part of 1866 an epidemic catarrh of severe character was present, affecting chiefly old people and children. The stage of "thick plugs of nasal secretion, with severe frontal headache, some fever and prostration," was quickly cured by mercurius proto-iodatus, 3rd dec., in grain doses to adults and one-third grain to children.

**Purulent
otitis.**

Chronic and offensive purulent discharges from the ears yield to mercurius when there is, in addition, swelling about the parotid glands and offensive breath.

Mumps.

Mumps (parotitis) is well cured by mercurius corrosiv., 3rd dec. to 12th, according to the sensitiveness of the patient. A case of this kind, very rapidly cured by small but not infinitesimal doses of mercurius corrosiv., was among my earliest homœopathic experiments, and gave me great encouragement to pursue the investigations that led ultimately to my adoption of the system.

In aphthous ulceration of the mouth, with a moist furred tongue and some swelling of both gums and cheeks, a few doses of mercurius sol. 6th are often very useful; but phytolacca, and in some cases chlorate of potassa, and both internally and as gargle, are more generally applicable to these cases. Where the condition of the liver is the cause of unhealth in the gums and teeth, mercurius is the right medicine to cure the affection. Salivation, when idiopathic, is well treated by mercurius sol. 6 to 30, according to the sensitiveness of the patient.

Aphthæ.

Salivation.

Sore-throat with pyalism also indicates mercurius. I have usually preferred mercurius iodatus, 3rd decimal to 3rd, in these cases, usually alternating it with belladonna.

Sore-throat.

I have not often found mercurius useful in gastric disorders. On the other hand, in affections of the liver, especially in congestive conditions, in jaundice, in induration, whenever there has been bilious vomiting, bilious purging, or the opposite condition tending to jaundice with clay-coloured stools, I have found mercurius sol. most useful.

Jaundice.

In cases of threatened jaundice with clay-coloured stools, I have rarely seen mercurius sol. 6th or 12th fail to act beneficially at once, the colour of the evacuations testifying to the direct action of the medicine.

It is one of the best proofs with which to confront the disbeliever in the action of infinitesimal doses, as he cannot attribute the change to any action on the imagination of the patient. These cases require careful watching, and the discontinuance of the medicine as soon as the desired effect has been induced.

I have no experience to offer as to peritonitis, not having seen a case during the last fourteen years. In diarrhœa with clay-coloured stools or yellow stools, mercurius is invaluable. In mesenteric disease I have given mercurius (6th or 12th) intercurrently, and it is always of great service when the breath is very fœtid and when the liver is much enlarged.

Diarrhœa.

Mesenteric disease.

Dysentery is a disease in which mercurius corrosivus in low dilution has always acted well at my hands. I have

Dysentery.

given it alternately with colocynth, 1st or 3rd dec., where there has been excessive pain : and alternately with ipecacuanha, 1st or 3rd dec., when there has been much vomiting, or where the blood has been passed with almost every motion and is very fluid and bright-coloured. *Mercurius corros. sub.* (3rd decimal) is generally sufficient alone, in slighter cases.

When bile passes in the urine, the brownish-yellow or dark brown colour of that secretion becomes one of the indications for *mercurius*.

Ulcerations. In superficial ulcerations about the genital organs, *mercurius sol.*, 3rd dec. to 6th; *mercurius corrosiv.* in the same dilutions; and *cinnabaris*, 1st to 3rd, have all proved most serviceable at my hands, especially when there has been a tendency to the enlargement of the glands in the groins. *Mercurius iodatus* sometimes acts better in these latter cases.

Leucorrhœa. Leucorrhœa of a purulent character, with superficial ulcerations of the external or internal parts, has generally yielded to a steady course of *mercurius sol.*, in varying dilutions, from the 2nd to the 30th. In these cases there is generally a considerable amount of congestive or sub-acute inflammatory condition, with much heat and considerable tenderness and pain.

Bronchial cough. Catarrhal cough, with yellow muco-purulent expectoration, often yields very readily to *mercurius sol.* 6th.

The pains in the upper part of the back or shoulders which I have found benefited by *mercurius* have been connected with the condition of the liver, and clearly traceable to the condition of this organ.

Hæmorrhoids. Pains in the sacrum and in the left hip arising from diseased conditions of the rectum, as from hæmorrhoids, dysentery, &c., are also benefited by mercury, from its power to cure those diseases.

Bone pains. Bone pains affecting the limbs, and periosteal affections, so far as my own experience goes, far more frequently arise from mercury than from disease. I have, however, met with a few such cases arising from natural disease, and these have

been readily relieved and ultimately cured by the alternate use of high and low dilutions of mercury.

76. MILLEFOLIUM.

This medicine is reputed to have power over hæmoptysis. Hæmoptysis.
My experience of its use has been too limited to speak very positively on this point, but it appears to have done some good. I have given it in the 3rd decimal tincture.

77. MOSCHUS

I have seen of great service in aggravated forms of hysteria Hysteria.
simulating tetanic convulsions, and in violent hiccough. The 3rd or 3rd decimal tincture has been generally used.

Also in globus hystericus, with hyper-excitation, moschus 3 or 6 is often useful.

78. MURIATIC ACID

I have chiefly used in some forms of dyspepsia, and in Dyspepsia.
typhoid and typhus fever. Fever. The indication has been a total want of all desire and almost of all power to take food, with a moist skin (often chilly), a fluctuating soft pulse, and a tender, sometimes sore, tongue, with blackish or brownish sordes on the teeth and lips. Baptisia is more usually indicated in these cases; but I have seen muriatic acid very useful, and have given it in 1st or 3rd decimal dilution.

79. NATRUM CARB.

In one form of dyspepsia I have seen natrum carb. very Dyspepsia.
serviceable. The tongue is red and the mucous surface smooth and shining; there is a burning pain and tension from the pit of the stomach through to between the scapulæ; a sense of contraction at the pit of the stomach, often with colicky pains, soon after eating; with mucous relaxation of the bowels. All these symptoms point to a condition of

irritation of the whole mucous membrane, from the mouth to the anus, and in severe cases this even amounts to sub-acute inflammation. I have seen these pains, and the distressed condition of the patient which accompanies them, very rapidly relieved by the 3rd or the 6th dilution of natrum carb.

80. NATRUM MURIATICUM.

This medicine comes in for a special sneer from the late Sir James Y. Simpson and some other prejudiced anti-homœopaths: men who judge the question of infinitesimals by arguments, and not by facts; who try the assertions of practical men by the inner light of their own understanding, and reject all that does not accord with their own previous experience. The same class of arguments, used by these savans, could be used to prove that America exists only in the imagination of deluded minds who have blindly followed the lead of Christopher Columbus. It is in vain to argue with these savans; they won't believe in homœopathy because they refuse to accept the testimony of others who have seen, and they won't go and see for themselves. The anti-Columbian refused to believe in the testimony of Christopher Columbus, and would not go himself and repeat the voyage.

The anti-Columbians have died out; and I fancy even these followers of Sir James Y. Simpson would, in charity, consign the man, who disbelieved in the existence of America, to a lunatic asylum. The time may come when the anti-homœopath will be looked upon with equal compassion.

Natrum muriaticum is neither more nor less than table-salt, and yet by trituration and dilution it becomes a very valuable and powerful medicine. To find this medicinal power in an article of common food, is all very astounding, and "contrary to common sense founded on past experience;" but as the fact is proved, and can be proved, we must remodel our common sense in accordance with our present experience.

Hypochondriacism.

The condition which is to be cured by natrum muriaticum is one of hypochondriacism of a passive kind; a sort of de-

spairing hopeless feeling about the future, accompanied by dryness in the mouth, irritable mucous membrane, often with sore tongue and slight ulcerations, and almost invariably chronic constipation, with hard stool.

There are some other affections in which the medicine Constipation. appears to be useful, chiefly affecting the tendinous structures; but in the above form of hypochondriasis, which is sometimes also accompanied by gastric symptoms, I have seen very marked beneficial results from the 6th, 12th, and still more often from the 30th dilution of this medicine. The dryness, heat and soreness of the mouth, with the constipation, soon yield, and the mental condition quickly rights itself.

Hence I am forced to admit the apparent paradox that while a teaspoonful of salt, taken one way or other with the food, has failed to prevent or cure this form of hypochondriasis, I have yet seen it cured by a few doses of the billionth, quadrillionth, or even decillionth of a grain, without any deviation from the ordinary habits of the patient.

How this fact is to be reconciled with science I know not; there is more than one theory which may appear to afford its explanation; but I know that we possess a valuable means of relieving human suffering in these infinitesimal doses, and fortunately the cachinnations of conceited savans in no way injure the powers of the medicine.

81. NITRIC ACID.

I have chiefly used nitric acid in the healing of syphilitic ulcerations of the mucous surfaces, when they have shown a tendency to rapid destruction of tissue, and the edges and base have not been hard. The ulcers most benefited by this medicine are greyish or greenish in colour, irregular in shape, and often very offensive in their discharge. Ulceration of genitals.

The 3rd dilution is very serviceable, when used as a lotion and given internally at the same time; but as the destruction of parts is rapid in these forms of ulceration, I change the medicine for a lower dilution in twenty-four hours, unless

a favorable change is setting in. A weak lotion of some 12 to 20 drops to half a pint of boiled or distilled water is usually most efficacious. One-drop doses of the 3rd tincture, or 2- or 3-drop doses of the 1st or 1st decimal are the internal means I have generally relied on.

Laryngeal
cough.

Another affection in which nitric acid 3rd has proved very serviceable is in a chronic laryngeal cough, without expectoration, which is characterised by a stinging or smarting sensation, as if a small ulcer were there, and is generally felt on one side. The 3rd dilution of the medicine often speedily arrests and cures this cough.

Ulceration of
nostrils.

In chronic ulcerations within the nostrils and where a hard plug forms within the nares, difficult to detach and leaving a sore surface, nitric acid 1 in 2- or 3-drop doses is very useful. In surface ulcerations within the anus nitric acid is also most useful, given in the same manner.

82. NUX JUGLANS.

Constipation.

Green walnuts preserved in sugar have a certain domestic reputation, in cases of obstinate constipation. I have seen the mother tincture of nux juglans, given in doses of from 2 to 5 drops, in a wineglassful of water, before breakfast every morning, of great service in some obstinate cases of chronic constipation, in patients advancing in years.

Weak eyes.

The only other cases in which I have prescribed this remedy have been cases of weakness in the eyes, with smarting in the conjunctiva. I have then seen a weak lotion of nux juglans of great service (15 to 20 drops to half a pint).

83. NUX MOSCHATA.

Hysteria.

The cases in which I have prescribed this remedy have been the hysterical; and in many of these, particularly the globus hystericus, few medicines act more promptly. The 3rd decimal to the 3rd have been the dilutions I have chiefly relied on.

84. NUX VOMICA.

No little of the early success of homœopathy may be traced to the many brilliant cures effected, by Hahnemann and his disciples, with this drug. Perhaps no single medicine in the whole *Materia Medica* has attained so wide and universal a reputation in connection with its homœopathic action.

The general symptoms which commence the notice of *nux vomica* in Hull's *Jahr* are "chronic ailments from the abuse of coffee, wine, or other spirituous or narcotic substances : complaints arising from a cold, chagrin, anger, mental exertion, from a sedentary life generally, or from watching." Now if we content ourselves by confining our examination to the category of those ailments which owe their commencement to the above causes, we should find a very large number of diseases of the nervous and digestive systems on our list (the *neurotica* and *coeliaca* of MASON GOOD). If we wish to express the above in few words, we should say that *nux vomica* is suitable to all cases of depression consequent upon overstimulation ; and in the treatment of these diseases *nux* has proved an admirable remedy, especially where a defect of nerve-tone has induced derangements of the digestive functions.

Scattered among the provings of *nux vomica* are several of those quaint remarks and recommendations which, though their explanation is somewhat obscure, yet often bear a high practical value. For example, *nux* is "more suitable to the male than to the female sex ;" also, "it is particularly suitable if the symptoms are worse early in the morning, particularly if the patient wake at three o'clock in the morning, and then overwhelmed with ideas, fall again into a heavy sleep full of dreams, from which the patient wakes more weary than he was on lying down."

These characteristic symptoms have proved of great value in my hands ; they probably arise from a depressed state of the nervous system, frequently caused by office work, by overstudy, by the anxieties and cares of business, or by indul-

gence at table, the taking of too much wine or stimulant, &c. These causes are to be found among our male far more frequently than among our female patients; and hence it is, probably, that nux may be said to be more useful in the treatment of men than of women.

There is one state of tongue which I have found, almost invariably, to indicate nux vomica: the first half of the tongue is clean, or comparatively clean, sometimes it is red and shining, but the posterior half is coated with a deep fur. In almost every case of dyspepsia where this symptom has been present, I have found nux vomica of great and permanent service.

Dyspeptic
headache.

The headache and acute dyspepsia following intoxication is speedily relieved by nux vomica. In these cases the lower dilutions are to be preferred, from 1st to 3rd.

The headache relieved by nux is congestive, often connected with nausea and vomiting, and increased by coughing or by stooping. When the presence of this headache cannot be traced to some very recent error in diet, I have found the 6th to the 12th dilution the most serviceable.

Intermittent
fever.

In some forms of intermittent fever the gastric symptoms appear to predominate during the attack; and where vomiting, great nausea, or severe dyspepsia with crampy pains are present, in these cases nux vomica and ipecacuanha, in alternation, have generally proved curative, when given in the lower dilutions, (1st to 3rd).

Dyspepsia.

The gastric symptoms which indicate nux vomica comprise all the varied discomforts and pains which are found gathered under the head of nervous dyspepsia, from "sensitiveness at the pit of the stomach" to "contractive cramping pains;" from "nausea" and "waterbrash" to "violent vomiting;" from simple "mental depression" to "confirmed hypochondriasis;" but in the cases most suited to nux vomica I have found the prominent symptoms to have been the condition of tongue indicated above, an evidence of an atonic condition of the ganglionic system of nerves. The pains which indicate nux are not those caused by inflammation, but by spasm.

Spasm.

Nux has a deservedly high rank among the remedies for constipation. It is particularly useful in chronic constipation where simple inactivity of the bowels is complained of. It is also useful in cases where occasional spasmodic pains accompany the constipation. In both these cases I have found the higher dilutions of more frequent and more permanent service than the lower, and have generally given the 6th, 12th or 30th for their cure. Constipation.

In some forms of asthma nux vom. is very serviceable; it is chiefly in those cases which are connected with imperfect and slow digestion; and in this condition the 6th to the 30th dilutions act better than the lower. Asthma.

In the chronic bronchitis of old people nux vom. 3rd to 6th is often of great service in promoting the expulsion of the mucus and in lessening its quantity. Chronic bronchitis.

In chronic congestion of the liver, affecting the old or debilitated, nux vom. 6th to 30th is particularly useful. Congestion of liver.

It will be seen in the short catalogue I have given of those ailments in which nux has proved of undoubted service in my own practice, that I have omitted all notice of affections of the spinal nerves, such as tetanus, muscular cramps, or paralysis of the motor nerves. Although I have given the medicine in several of these cases, I have never seen any decided benefit from its action; and on the other hand, in some of these cases have seen aggravation to the sufferings of the patient caused by its use. Affections of the nervous centres.

The cerebro-spinal ailments that I have seen benefited by nux vomica have been those in which the brain or spinal cord have been only secondarily affected, the primary source of irritation having occurred in the alimentary canal.

Diseases owing their origin to lesions of the cerebro-spinal centres are, so far as my present experience goes, not only not benefited, but are injuriously affected by nux vomica.

The knowledge of this fact has proved of service to me in the diagnosis of some obscure cases of brain disease, where the gastric symptoms have been more prominent than those of the head.

85. OPIUM.

There is no drug in the *Materia Medica* whose range of action is more fully known than opium. From narcotism at one end of the chain to its action as an energizer at the other, it leads us from allopathy and antipathy to homœopathy, and shows how these opposite methods may each co-ordinate in the preservation of human life and in the relief of human suffering. The essayist who should take opium for his theme, if he followed out the whole facts which have been collected by both schools of medicine, and if he carefully collated and compared them, would be forced to concede that this drug has its uses and advantages in each of the several methods of its administration.

Hahnemann's first proposition of the '*Organon*' may be prophetically true, and applicable to medical science when it has attained perfection; but in our present state of grievous imperfection, we must qualify his assertion, that "the physician's high and only mission is to restore the sick to health, to cure, as it is termed,"¹ by adding the words, "and to palliate human suffering."

It is true that cure, so long as it is possible, should at all times occupy the most prominent place in the mind of the physician, yet he ought not to overlook palliation, whenever it can be used without prejudice to the rapidity or the solidity of the cure; and when cure becomes impossible, as is the case in too many diseases, then palliation comes to the front, and should occupy the sole efforts of the physician. When the only path before the afflicted patient leads from time to eternity, it then becomes the physician's "high and only mission" to remove as many thorns and to scatter as many roses as possible in the weary road which the patient must tread.

So long as it is possible to gain an offing, it is the manifest duty of a captain to attempt to save his vessel; but when it is no longer possible to save her from wreck, it may be

¹ '*Organon of Medicine*,' Proposition I.

equally his duty to steer her in shore, and to strand her in such a position and manner as give promise of insuring the least damage to the ship, her cargo, and crew.

Again, there are some diseases where pain is so prominent a symptom, and so terrible from its violence, as to be in itself a source of great danger to life. There are other diseases which are, in certain stages, wholly incurable, and in which there are severe and agonising pains. In such cases the administration of opium or its salts is not only admissible, but becomes a clear duty. I may give as familiar examples of the former, the passage of gallstones or of calculus from the kidney to the bladder. In both these cases, as I have pointed out (under the head of *calcareae*) that I have found *calcareae carb.* 30 give full relief, when conjoined with the hot bath, still, if I found these means disappoint me, I should not hesitate to give a full dose of opium or laudanum. It would be inhuman to permit the long continuance of such acute suffering, when the means of relief were ready at hand. Gallstones.

Why, then, not give opium at once? an allopath will say. Because, if I can give relief by the simpler means, I avoid the injurious after effects of opium, and my patient is sooner a sound man.

Why give opium at all? says the high-dilutionist. Because, if my homœopathic remedy failed me, I could not permit my patient to remain longer in an agony which might produce such exhaustion as to end in a prolonged illness.

My experience has been limited to but few cases of these painful diseases; but hitherto I have had reason to speak very favorably of the simpler means above adverted to, and therefore I have not been compelled to resort to opiates in them.

As an example of the painful incurable diseases where opium or morphia should be given, I may name the ulcerative stages of cancer of the uterus. I have seen two such cases where no relief was given save by stimulants and narcotics. Cancer of uterus.

The first of these cases occurred in my Cambridge practice. I was called to see a patient about thirty miles distant, whom

I found in a very advanced stage of this terrible disease, the wall between the vagina and rectum having been destroyed by ulceration. Nothing, of course, could be done to cure such a case : I therefore left her in the very kind and skilful hands of her former medical adviser, and by opiates and sedatives the few remaining months of her painful life were rendered as tolerable as possible.

The second was a very instructive case. A lady of more than middle age had suffered from what was assumed to be severe sciatica of the right side. She had consulted nine physicians, some of them men of eminence, in Dublin and other parts of Ireland. She had, at last, been advised to come to Bath and try the effect of the waters. Under the advice of a physician of good standing there, she took a course of hot mineral baths, continuing the hypodermic injection of morphia, from which she had for some months received her only ease. At last, all other means having failed, her husband determined to try the effects of homœopathy. Distrustful of physicians, he wrote to me, asking whether I had ever cured similar cases, as unless I could promise a fair prospect of cure, he did not feel inclined to make any further experiments with physicians. I replied that I could give no opinion until I had seen the case. To this he answered that all the physicians whom he had previously consulted had made such a promise before seeing the patient. To this I replied that as none of the physicians had performed their promise, I was the less prepared to depart from my own professional rule, *i.e.* to make no kind of promise till I had seen and fully diagnosed the case. The result was I saw the patient, whose aspect at once showed me she was the subject of cachexia of some kind. An examination of the parts showed me that it was not a case of sciatica, and a further examination enabled me to diagnose cancerous disease of the uterus, already in a state of extensive ulceration. Hence I was not only unable to promise a cure, but prognosed the case as beyond cure, and capable only of palliative treatment. An opinion so opposed to all that had previously been given, demanded further consultation ; and I sent the case to

Dr. Priestley, whose view coincided with my own, and he advised immediate removal home. A few months after, the predicted fatal result followed. The patient's only relief was from hypodermic injections of morphia: at first these gave twelve hours' ease, but when I heard last they were obliged to be repeated every six hours. Before she left Bath I gave her (hypodermically), on one occasion, atropine in place of morphia; but it produced such severe symptoms of belladonna poisoning, that it was not repeated. Her pupils dilated; she had a bounding, high pulse, a scarlet skin and sore throat, and great restlessness, &c. The injection of morphine removed these symptoms.

Having thus given willing testimony to the allopathic uses of opium, I would give a few words of warning against its abuses.

Pains caused by inflammations are far better removed by their appropriate homœopathic remedies. I cannot too strongly deprecate the use of opium in deadening the pains of rheumatic fever, of pleurisy, of pneumonia, and some other acute diseases. It is a slovenly and bungling way of alleviation, and one which places the patient's life in danger from two sources: the pain being numbed, the physician may be deceived as to the course and severity of the disease; and the nerves of the part being partially paralysed by the remedy, curative processes are partially or wholly arrested, to the ultimate prolongation of the disease and to the injury of the patient. Inflammatory pains.

From my experience of the homœopathic treatment of these cases, I should say, very decidedly, that not only do such patients recover far more rapidly under the homœopathic treatment, but that their sufferings are positively less, than are those of the patients who, in similar diseases, are treated allopathically with opiates and sedatives.

Living in my early years in the aguish district of Norfolk, on the borders of Lincolnshire, I then saw a great deal of the opium-eating and laudanum-drinking which is still carried on by the inhabitants of that part of England. Opium eating. The chemists in those districts sell immense quantities of opium, in its crude

state, every market day, rolled into little sticks, in penny-worths and two-pennyworths. I have seen fen-farmers who were in the habit of buying laudanum by the half-pint, or even more, on every visit to their market town. The habit is first commenced to allay the feeling of extreme lowness of spirits and bodily depression which affects the ague-stricken where the intermittent is imperfectly developed, or where the patient suffers from the form of cachexia called dumb ague. The habitual opium-eaters become prematurely aged-looking, but, so far as I can ascertain, live to a good old age, and though yellow-looking, miserable mortals, do not suffer from other ailments beyond their chronic ill-health.

Delirium tremens.

Another disease in which large doses of opium are frequently given is delirium tremens. Since I have practised homœopathy I have had but little opportunity of treating cases of delirium tremens. In this disease opium was long looked upon as the true specific ; and larger and larger doses were given to compel the sleep which, when induced, terminates this frightful disease, and saves the patient's life. It is stated in some of our books, also, as specific to delirium tremens. My own experience does not confirm this, but I confess it to be limited. I have given opium in all doses, from 30th to strong tincture, without good result in this disease. Truly, if it is continued long enough, the patient falls asleep at last ; but it is by no means clear that the medicine has effected the cure. Belladonna, hyoscyamus, but especially aconite, appear to me to be worthy a trial in this disease ; in some cases, too, cannabis indica. When opium is given for the cure of delirium tremens, I do not think it should be used homœopathically, but antipathically, and in large doses.

Constipation.

In cases of chronic constipation, opium 3 and 6 have proved useful in my hands, when there was want of sensibility in the abdominal condition, and little or no inconvenience felt from the want of action.

Congestion of head.

In cases of heaviness in the head, with great somnolence after meals, in patients predisposed to apoplexy, particularly if there is contraction of the pupils present, and a want of

expansion of the pupils in the dark or shade, I have found opium very rapidly useful, given in 3rd decimal to 6th dilutions, according to the sensitiveness of the patient.

Now and then we meet with patients whose general condition may be characterised as one of torpidity; inactivity is the characteristic of their whole condition, mental and bodily. Where this cannot be clearly traced to any disease requiring other special treatment, opium 3 to 6 seems to act as a general energizer, and to set the wheels of life in action once more, placing the patient in a condition to benefit by other medicines which hitherto had failed to act in his case. Torpidity.

In apoplectic conditions opium is invaluable. Apoplexy.

Slow, full pulse, with snoring during expiration, are sure indications for opium in small doses (3rd or 6th dilution).

Headache, with drowsiness and throbbing of the arteries, with red face and contracted pupils, require the same treatment. Headache.

In typhus fever, where partial suppression of urine has been present with somnolence, I have found opium 3 and 6 very useful, intercurrently with other medicines. Typhus.

Having myself witnessed more than one case of poisoning by opium, I have been the more forcibly impressed by its well-marked homœopathic action in those cases which idiosyncratically present similar symptoms.

86. PETROLEUM.

This is the only medicine which I have personally ever found of any use in sea-sickness, and it is by no means a certain specific. An American gentleman who had many times crossed the Atlantic told me that he invariably found it of great use to him. So long as he took it he avoided this distressing complaint. On one of his voyages he omitted taking the medicine after the third or fourth day at sea, as he felt quite well, but next day returning qualms and vomiting drove him back again to his remedy. Sea-sickness.

I was once consulted on the case of a young midshipman, whose sufferings were so acute for the first fortnight or three

weeks of every voyage that his parents seriously thought of changing his profession. Petroleum 3rd dec., quite cured him. My own personal experience fully corroborates these observations as to the value of petroleum. Some years since, I was hurriedly summoned to Dublin, and had to cross in stormy weather. I omitted to take petroleum with me, and suffered extremely from sea-sickness. The stormy weather continued on my return, but having provided myself with petroleum, I escaped it entirely. The method I adopt is to take a bottle of the 3rd decimal tincture with me, and as soon as I feel the slightest qualm or sinking at the pit of the stomach I place about one drop of the petroleum as far back on the tongue as possible. This is easily done by dipping a small quill pen, or a twisted piece of clean writing paper into the tincture, and then applying about a drop to the back of the tongue; or, after withdrawing the cork, by wetting the end of the finger with the tincture, and then applying it to the tongue. This should be done as often as the qualms or nausea return. The immediate effect of the petroleum is to give a sense of warmth at the epigastrium, and the mode in which it acts is, apparently, by its stimulating effect on the semilunar ganglion of the sympathetic nerve. Sea-sickness appears to me, after many painful personal experiences of its effects (and after the trial of many means without avail till I used petroleum), to be caused partly by the mechanical rolling and tumbling of the abdominal viscera from the combined effects of the motion of the vessel, and partly from a relaxed condition of the abdominal muscles. When I was a lad the motion of a carriage was almost equally trying to me, and often induced sickness. I have found that if I applied a bandage tightly over the abdomen in such a way as to support the abdominal muscles, and to check the rolling and tumbling of the contents of the abdomen, that I was able to avoid the sickness; particularly if I had also taken a good meal just before starting; but, to be effectual, the bandage must be very tight, and then it is in itself a cause of great discomfort and almost pain. For a long voyage this would, therefore, not be applicable. For a short voyage a fixed re-

cumbent position, with such pressure on the abdomen as should obviate all but the normal movement within it, will often prevent the sickness, but then I have once or twice been unpleasantly attacked a few hours after landing with sickness and bilious diarrhœa from the effect of the rocking and rolling on the liver. When I have taken petroleum this has not been the case.

Beyond its use in sea-sickness I have chiefly given it in atonic dyspepsia with a tendency to diarrhœa or to vomiting with pains in the epigastrium, tenderness in epigastrium, occasional pyrosis and chilly cold abdomen. It is also useful in the vomiting of pregnancy, probably from the influence over the great sympathetic nervous system. In this last affection, as in sea-sickness, it should be compared with cocculus, a favourite and successful medicine with many physicians in both these disorders.

Dyspepsia.

Vomiting in pregnancy.

87. PHOSPHORUS.

This is an admirable medicine, but one which from its potency cannot be used in its crude form. Hence it is rejected by those whose formalism or prejudice prevents their adoption of the very simple means by which Hahnemann taught us to dilute, in a definite proportion, all those substances which are too powerful to use in their undiluted state. Phosphorus, notwithstanding its recognised power to heal, is therefore lost to allopathic physicians and to allopathic patients. It is administered by the one and used by the other only in a state of chemical combination with other substances, and hence a most valuable "healer" is lost to all but those who have followed Hahnemann.

The great notable place of phosphorus in homœopathic therapeutics has been in the treatment of inflammation of the lungs and in certain forms of cough. In my own practice I have found it very useful in the coughs and chest symptoms which sometimes supervene and complicate typhoid and typhus fever; the expectoration of rusty, or reenish, and sometimes of fetid sputa are strong indications

Pneumonia.

for its use. Crepitation in the lungs, with or without expectoration, and a sensation of heat or sharp pain during inspiration, also strongly indicate its use. I have given it in these cases in all dilutions from 3rd decimal to 30th centesimal. The lower dilutions seem to me to be most applicable to the stunned condition of patients in a very adynamic state, while the higher potencies act admirably on sensitive patients or in the more acute forms of disease.

I have seen very little uncomplicated pneumonia of late years. I am not aware whether this has been the experience of other physicians in England, and those cases which I have seen have been chiefly in young children, in connexion with symptoms which led me to give aconite and tartar emetic in preference to phosphorus.

As an illustration of the power of high dilutions, I would name the case of a gentleman who, some years since, consulted me for a troublesome chronic cough, accompanied by the expectoration of tough reddish brown mucus. Phosphorus was given in the lower dilutions with but little relief, but the first dose of phosphorus 30 gave the most marked and permanent relief, and a few doses cured him. Next to its effects on the lungs, the influence of this medicine on the liver is most decided. I am very glad to see this action of phosphorus prominently dwelt upon by Dr. Hughes in his admirable work on Pharmacodynamics. He there points out the homœopathicity of phosphorus to malignant jaundice and to acute fatty degeneration of the liver.

Affections of
the liver.

Jaundice.

Fatty degene-
ration of liver.

In cases of chronic jaundice I have usually prescribed the 6th dilution of phosphorus with great effect. In fatty degeneration phosphorus 2nd (centesimal) twice a day and 30th every night have proved of the greatest service in my hands. Recently I had such a case, where not only all the usual signs of the disease were present, but where large petechial spots, the size of a five-shilling-piece, appeared on the arms and some other parts of the body. The improvement in the patient's health and condition in a week were most marked, and resulted in a steady and rapid progress towards recovery.

In affections of the lower jaw also phosphorus is most

serviceable. It arrests the rapid decay of the teeth and cures inflammation of the gums, and gumboils in the lower jaw more certainly than any medicine I know, in 3rd decimal and 6th dilutions. Usually I use the 3rd decimal to the 12th centesimal dilutions in these cases. It has also proved, as might be expected, a very useful medicine in those feeble constitutional states of scrofulous children, where ills and irregularities occur in the formation of the teeth in the lower jaw, and where there is also mesenteric disease.

Dental caries.
Gumboils.

The decided action of phosphorus on the lower jaw and parts adjacent appears to be a strong argument in favour of Dr. Sharp's views as to the local action of certain medicines (a subject admirably treated in his essay on organopathy, which first appeared in the pages of the Review, vol. xi, under the title of "Medical Progress.") But if it has this local action it has also other local actions on the lungs, the liver, &c., and further it has a general action, as we have seen, in that condition of blood which we call fatty degeneration. The knowledge of this local action of phosphorus on the lower jaw and parts adjacent has however proved of great practical advantage to me in enabling me to cure certain otherwise intractable affections of the skin and mucous membrane in that locality. Recently it enabled me to cure a very disfiguring eczematous condition of the chin occurring in a gentleman, which disappeared in less than a fortnight under the use of phosphorus 3x, half a drop twice a day.

Action on
lower jaw.

88. PHOSPHORIC ACID.

A great indication for the administration of this medicine is nervous debility with cold clammy sweats or profuse perspiration. I do not think it matters much from what cause they arise, so long as these symptoms are present, phosphoric acid will check and relieve them. In the 'Curiosities of Medical Experience,' published when homœopathy was in its earliest days, and as yet almost unknown, Dr. Millingen names the power of phosphoric acid 12th dilution and of stannum 12th dilution to arrest the night sweats of phthisis. He says

Nervous debility.

Night sweats. that he has seen a single dose (I think 3 globules) check the night sweats for two or three or more nights, the patient feeling an increased strength during the action of the dose, and being able, by his sensations, to know when the effect of the dose was passing off and needed renewal.

My own experience fully corroborates the first part of the statement, and also the prolonged effect, in cases of sensitive patients ; but, as a rule, it is better to give $\frac{1}{3}$ of a drop of the 12th dilution or 3 globules every night or second night.

Intermittent fever. This power of phosphoric acid to check profuse perspirations of an exhaustive character enabled me to cure a case of intermittent fever in Cambridge, where this was the prevailing characteristic. The case had resisted quinine, arsenic, and all the usual remedies, but yielded at once to phosphoric acid 3rd decimal. **Occipital headache.** Occipital headache and pain in the nape of the neck, in cases of exhausted nerve-power, yield to phosphoric acid 6 or 12. But when red face and injected eyes are present it is contra-indicated.

Spinal debility Weakness in the spine and spinal nerves, giving rise to great fatigue on exertion, and to frequent inclination to pass water, particularly in the morning, are symptoms well met by phosphoric acid in almost all dilutions, particularly in the medium potencies from 2nd to 12th.

Debility. Debility from sexual excesses and from seminal losses, or **Leucorrhœa.** long-continued leucorrhœa, provided there is pale face, are relieved, and in some cases cured, by phosphoric acid, particularly when alternated with china, both medicines being given in varying dilutions, according to the sensitiveness of the patient.

Paralysis. Paralytic or semi-paralytic weakness, with or without sciatic pains, often characterise the long continuance of the above symptoms ; and in these cases largish doses of medicine are needed—2 or 3 drops of the 3rd decimal tincture, varied by ascending and descending the scale of the potencies to and from the 30th.

89. PHYTOLACCA DECANDRA.

This medicine comes to us from America, and we are chiefly indebted for a knowledge of its powers to Dr. Hale's excellent work on 'New Remedies.'

Two of the principal diseases in which I have found this medicine of service have been diphtheria and fatty degeneration. Both are diseases characterised by very feeble performance of nerve function, and by a tendency to failure of the heart's action. My experience of the action of phytolacca in diphtheria has been very favorable; it is detailed in the 'Monthly Homœopathic Review,' vol. xi, p. 665. I have found it most useful when given in small doses of the mother tincture from half a drop to one or two drops. I also use it as a gargle, from 40 drops to a drachm, to half a pint. In young children who cannot gargle, a stronger lotion (a drachm to two ounces) may be used, and applied with a large camel's-hair brush, from time to time. My experience of this treatment is that it is pleasant to the patient, that it gives a feeling of warmth and genial power, improves and steadies the heart's action, and gives both the desire for food and the power to digest it. The local action of the gargle or lotion is also good; it clears away the false membrane, and leaves a healthier surface beneath. I do not, however, wish it to be understood that I look upon phytolacca as the specific for all forms of diphtheria, or for any form of diphtheria. It appears to me to act as a specific stimulant to those organs and tissues which are primarily depressed by the diphtheritic poison—the throat, the heart, and the stomach. The cases which I have treated successfully were, many of them, characterised by well-marked adynamic conditions, and in some of them partial paralysis remained for a time. Dr. Hughes has pointed out very clearly in his 'Pharmacodynamics,' and again in his 'Manual of Therapeutics,' that in certain very malignant cases of the disease phytolacca fails; but in these cases it appears that all homœopathic medicines, and frequently all medicinal means of any

Diphtheria.
Fatty degeneration.

kind also fail. We are driven to give powerful antiseptic remedies in such cases, which act by chemically neutralizing the poison. I am happy to say that my experience does not include those cases in which the blood-poisoning seems to be carried to the point fairly called malignant. Since I first used the phytolacca in 1865 I have seen but two fatal cases of diphtheria; and I attribute my success to my having seen the cases early, and to my having been able, owing to the effects of the phytolacca, to keep my patients well nourished by good, wholesome animal broths, milk diet, and sound wines.

Phytolacca gargle is as pleasant to the patient as it is useful, not only in diphtheria, but in all cases of inflamed or ulcerated throats.

The two fatal cases above alluded to both occurred in one family, and in young children of feeble constitutional powers. One sank from general internal paralysis, inability to swallow food, or to retain nutritive enemata; the other from rapid disorganization of the lung during convalescence.

Constipation.

I have found small doses of the mother tincture of phytolacca, or of a low dilution, very useful in cases of constipation in aged patients, or those of very weak constitutional powers, with weak heart's action, intermittent pulse, and generally relaxed muscular frame.

90. PLATINA.

Menorrhagia. Leucorrhœa.

I have prescribed this medicine in ailments of the female sex connected with profuse periodical loss or with leucorrhœa. Patients with dark hair, and who are thin, with a sanguineo-bilious temperament, often suffer from profuse and too frequently repeated periodical loss, and from thin, watery leucorrhœa. In these cases platina 3, 6, 12, or 30, has proved of great service in my hands, and has cured several such cases both speedily and permanently. It is also eminently useful for the cure of neuralgic headaches, clearly traceable to the above causes. Platina is the opposite to pulsatilla, as to the constitutional characteristics.

Neuralgia.

In sleeplessness from extreme nervous excitability *platina* 3 Sleeplessness.
has proved very useful in my hands.

91. PLUMBUM.

Our knowledge of the chief symptoms of lead poisoning is so complete as to make lead, in both its pathogenetic and its curative aspects, a good illustration of the homœopathic formula.

Blue margins to the gums is an indication alike to lead Phthisis.
poisoning and to some forms of phthisis, and where it is present in the latter disease, I have seen the most beneficial results from the administration of plumbum.

Lead palsy, with its dropped hand, points plumbum out to us as likely to be useful in a similar form of idiopathic Paralysis.
paralysis, especially when accompanied by constipation from Constipation .
inaction in the colon; and I have seen the most marked beneficial results in such cases from its use.

But the great sphere of lead's remedial usefulness is to be found in its influence over colic, provided it presents an Colic.
idiopathic similarity to the lead colic, with hard abdomen, great sensitiveness, relief only obtained by bending the body forward and drawing up of the knees; the bowels very constipated, and usually the abdominal walls retracted. The effects of a few doses of plumbum acet. or metallicum, 3rd dec., 2nd centes., or 3rd to 12th, according to the sensitiveness of the patient's constitution, are often admirably rapid in such cases, where all other means have utterly failed. I have seen no good results from plumbum in paralysis of the lower extremities.

92. PODOPHYLLUM PELTATUM.

This very favourite medicine with some of our physicians, has proved rather unmanageable with me. I have certainly found it useful in some cases of constipation with visceral and liver engorgement; but in a few cases of great engorgement of the liver, in old people or in feeble persons, accompanied

with constipation of an obstinate character, I have seen *podophyllum* set up a flow of bile and a consequent over-action of the bowel, very difficult to control again. The artificial diarrhœa thus induced has consisted either of very fetid darkish yellow stools, or of frothy mucous stools of immense size and inducing great exhaustion, apt also to be followed by the passage of undigested food, for some time. Hence I have almost given up the use of this medicine in the low dilutions (1st dec. to 3rd) for the cure of constipation which needs these, and I now use it chiefly to check diarrhœa presenting the above symptoms, in the 6th to 12th dilutions. I have not seen this over-action of the medicine in the young and strong, but only in the old and feeble, with passively congested abdominal viscera.

Diarrhœa.

Constipation.

93. PULSATILLA.

Left side ailments.

It is with no little surprise that I find that this medicine has not obtained a place among the other new medicines in the British Pharmacopœia. Its use is at present confined to those who have studied the homœopathic system of medicine. There is perhaps no single medicine which has worked more cures among the female sex than this admirable little Easter-flowering anemone. Many curious unexplained medical points, too, does the action of this little plant confirm, and to some extent elucidate. Among these are its special action on the left side of the body ; hence perhaps its special fitness for the cure of female disorders, which chiefly elect for their site that side of their victims. We are told that "*Pulsatilla* is especially adapted to ailments of the female sex, or to individuals with a gentle, good-naturedly mischievous disposition, who easily laugh or weep ;" a description of "*individuals*" essentially effeminate when occurring in the male sex. Singularly true also is the remark that it is specially applicable to persons having "pale face, blue eyes, and blond hair, freckles, a disposition to leucorrhœa or other kinds of blenorhœa." My own clinical experience enables me to endorse this remark without any reserve.

It is also specially applicable to those whose ailments are worst in the morning, while they almost disappear or are greatly removed in the evening. Pains or ailments "relieved by pressure," or by going into the "open air," are also well met by this medicine.

From all which, one would say generally that over-sensitiveness, impressionability, together with venous congestions and their sequelæ, will be benefited by pulsatilla; and such is found to be the special sphere of its action. Venosity.

There is a form of headache in which I have found pulsatilla (6 or 12) of great use, characterised by a violent pain behind the ear, on one side, as if a nail were driven in. Also in hemicrania generally, if occurring on the left side. Hemicrania.

The eye symptoms of pulsatilla are to be noted. It is very useful in sty, also in inflammation of the conjunctival membrane of a subacute character, when occurring in persons of the temperament above referred to. I have given it chiefly in the 12th or 30th, in diseases of the eye. Subacute ophthalmia.
Stye.

In purulent discharges from the ear of a passive character, I have seen pulsatilla 12 of great use. In acute otitis I have seen no good result from pulsatilla, whereas aconite is then most useful. Otitis.

Another indication for pulsatilla is to be found in the tongue, when "it is lined with a tenacious white mucus, as with a kind of pus," and when there is a slimy, fatty kind of taste in the mouth; or a bitter taste, so that everything tastes bitter. But none of these symptoms are to lead to the administration of the medicine unless the constitutional peculiarities of the patient correspond to the temperament above alluded to.

Among the indigestions to which pulsatilla is curative, is that caused by the eating of pork or rich and fat things. Here we must use the lower dilutions, the 1st or the 3rd decimal. One symptom of indigestion which always induces me to give pulsatilla, is "a great feeling of tightness after a meal, so that the clothes must be removed or loosened;" there is a sense of pressure at the pit of the stomach. In severe cases, this kind of indigestion will go on to heartburn, Dyspepsi

eructations tasting of food, slimy taste in the mouth constantly, and mucous vomiting at times.

Passive congestions. The abdominal symptoms which I have found most relieved by pulsatilla have been connected with passive venous congestions, often accompanied with or caused by some delay in, or obstruction to, the periods. In mucous diarrhoea, especially in children, with a slight dysenteric tendency, I have also seen pulsatilla of great use, in the 3rd to the 12th dilution.

Pain in left side. Among the obscure left-sided affections of females, none are more common than the pain somewhere between the left hip and the lower margin of the ribs, or a little above that point. Sometimes the pain is described as a stitch, and only comes on when running or taking hurried exercise; sometimes it is of a burning or subacute character, and is more or less constant. In this latter case it is oftenest just above the hip: when it is intermittent in character, its position more corresponds to the region of the spleen or the stomach. This pain often yields to aconite, but still more frequently it is accompanied by some derangement in the periodical health, and then it yields admirably to pulsatilla in the medium or the high dilutions.

Urate of ammonia. In urinary affections I have seen high dilutions of pulsatilla of great use, particularly where the urine is loaded with the urate of ammonia in very large quantities—a condition not unfrequently met with in young children, and connected with a wasting, hectic condition. Here I have seen pulsatilla 30 and 12 of the most marked benefit.

Anæmia. In amenia with more or less tendency to anæmia, pulsatilla is an admirable medicine; but great judgment is required in the selection of the dilution, which ought to vary from the 30th to the 1st, according to the sensitiveness of the patient. Uterine irregularities occurring in the anæmic, or in those of venous constitution, usually yield very promptly to this medicine. The same may be said of passive leucorrhœa, when it is of a milky character.

Leucorrhœa. Pains in the loins, from passive congestion of the uterus, are often removed very speedily by pulsatilla 3. (I have no

obstetric experience to record, as it is out of my line of practice. I name this to account for what would otherwise seem a strange omission in this paper.)

There is one other set of cases where I have found pulsatilla invaluable; those in which dysmenia is connected with great general pelvic distress, and where the period either comes on or goes off with dysenteric diarrhœa. Pulsatilla 6 or 12 have proved most frequently useful in such cases, at my hands. Dysmenia.

Here and there I have found pulsatilla useful in chronic bronchitis, where the expectoration has been extremely profuse. One might describe such cases as bronchorrhœa rather than bronchitis. The 6th has been my most frequently used dilution in such cases. Among the sequelæ of whooping-cough a relaxed condition of bronchial tubes with much mucous flow is sometimes present; pulsatilla is useful in such cases. Bronchorrhœa.

In rheumatism of a subacute character with strong tendency to metastasis, pulsatilla 6th to 24th has proved of great service in my hands. In these cases there has been but little redness in the joints affected, but a good deal of swelling, a full, flowing and rather fluctuating pulse and a depressed turn of mind, with a moist white tongue. Rheumatism.

In all the best cases of pulsatilla cure I have met with, venosity has been the prevailing constitutional symptom.

94. RANUNCULUS BULBOSUS.

In two affections I have used this medicine with the best effect. The one is in pleurisy, when chiefly affecting the right side. It is equally useful in removing pleuritic pains and in painless pleurisy, and has proved of great service in inducing absorption of fluid in cases of hydro-thorax on the right side. The 3rd and 6th have been the dilutions I have chiefly used. Pleurisy.
Hydro-thorax.

The other affection in which I have seen this medicine most useful is in the peculiar muscular pain about the lower margin of the shoulder-blade, which is sometimes found in females who follow sedentary employments. It is a pain of Muscularpain.

a burning character often over only a small space, and greatly aggravated by long continued needlework or writing.

95. RHEUM.

I have very little homœopathic experience to record of this medicine, but I have seen it useful in papescent sour-smelling diarrhœa of young infants, given in 3rd to 6th dilutions.

96. RHUS TOXICODENDRON.

Sprain.

This medicine bears the same relation to sprain as arnica does to bruise. The tendons and their expansions are the special spheres of rhus action. My experience fully bears out the value of the indication that the "greatest rigidity and pain is experienced on first moving the joints after rest, and on waking up in the morning." All disarrangements of health characterised by this symptom derive benefit from the use of rhus. In these cases the higher dilutions have proved of most service in my hands from 6 to 30; but in patients possessing but little sensitiveness the 3rd decimal or 1st have been used with advantage.

Fever.

The relation of rhus to fever is very marked where the lameness in the back and limbs is alleviated by constant movement and turning about in bed. Great restlessness is thus a characteristic indication for the administration of this remedy.

Vesicular erysipelas.

In vesicular erysipelas rhus is invaluable; as also in bullæ, and some forms of eczema, especially that affecting the palms of the hands, and characterised by an intolerable burning and itching. Rhus has a special relation to ailments affecting the right side of the body, and the knowledge of this peculiarity is of practical utility; perhaps this may be one reason for its usefulness in typhoid fever, in which disease pain or tenderness about the cæcum is a prominent symptom. In gastric fever, on the other hand, I have seen but little good result from rhus, while baptisia tinctoria is a specific for that affection. The diarrhœa which ushers in or accompanies the

Typhoid fever.

early stage of some fevers, particularly of continued fever, and which gives that affection its chief danger, is often well controlled by rhus 6 or 12.

Bronchial cough, in old people, occasionally yields to rhus 3rd, 6th or 30th, after the failure of other and more usual remedies. The form of cough to which rhus is homœopathic is worse on first waking or on first moving about, and is accompanied by the expectoration of small plugs of tough mucus. Chronic bronchitis.

Lumbago of a chronic character is well cured by low dilutions of rhus (1st to 3rd dec.), but in its acuter form I rely on aconite in 2 to 4 drop doses of the 1st or 2nd decimal. Lumbago.

Stiffness in the hip joint, subacute sciatic pains, and loss of power in the legs, are all benefited by rhus, provided mitigation or removal of the symptoms is brought about by movement. Sciatica.

In a severe attack of subacute rheumatic fever a patient under my care made a very rapid recovery under the use of rhus tox. 18th. In this case the characteristic extreme restlessness and constant desire to change his position was strongly marked. Rheumatic fever.

97. RUTA GRAVEOLENS

I have seen of service in gastralgia of an "aching, gnawing character." Also in a laming pain in the tendo achilles, which remained after the cure of a boil in the region. I have had, however, very little experience with this remedy. Gastralgia.

98. SABADILLA.

This medicine is of the greatest possible use in so-called hay-fever. The method I have found most serviceable for its administration has been to order the olfaction of the 3rd decimal tincture several times a day, and the taking of one drop two or three times a day in water. By this means I have cured a number of severe cases, and have made many firm converts to our system of medicine. Particularly do I Hay fever.

remember the case of the eldest son of a nobleman, a noted rifle shot, who was introduced to me by the colonel of a volunteer regiment. He was in great fear lest he should be unable to compete at a match then pending, as the hay-fever, to which he was subject, had come on him. No sooner did he lie down on the ground, preparatory to taking his aim, than he began to sneeze violently, and his eyes and nose streamed with water. *Sabadilla 3x* completely cured him. I have also used it in other cases of coryza, with severe frontal pains and redness of the eyelids, with great benefit.

99. SABINA.

Metrorrhagia. My experience in the use of this medicine is restricted to its power to arrest uterine hæmorrhage. Great periodical "loss of blood, partly fluid and partly clotted," has proved, in my hands, the indication for its use. The 2nd or 3rd decimal, every half hour or hour, have been chiefly prescribed by me in these cases.

100. SAMBUCUS.

In the suffocative cough of children, waking them up in the middle of the night, and accompanied by rough, sibilant wheezing, and great dyspnoea, but without croup, I have found small doses of *sambucus* ϕ of the most rapid service. In a case which lately came under my notice, the relief was so rapid and complete, and the child so immediately passed from great distress into quiet sleep, that the lady sitting up with the child went over to the bed to see if the little girl was still living, and was gratified to find her calmly sleeping.

101. SECALE CORNUTUM.

Menorrhagia. My experience of this remedy has been very slight. I have seen it very useful in checking profuse and very painful menorrhagia, with great coldness and blueness in both hands and feet.

102. *SEPIA*.

This is also a medicine chiefly appealed to for the correction of irregularities in the functional health of the female sex. I have found it very useful in curing congestive headaches and other local congestions occurring in females where the periodic function has been suspended or inactive. Also for the cure of constipation in females connected with pain or pressure in the iliac regions; and for the relief or cure of piles where abdominal congestion is their cause, and where there has been arrest or retardation of the menstrual flow.

Headache.

Hæmorrhoids.

But the chief diseases in which I have used sepia have been amenia, leucorrhœa, and in insufficient or retarded menstruation occurring in the feeble and debilitated, especially in those of dark complexion, with fine delicate skin and extreme sensitiveness to all impressions. In some of these cases there is a tendency to cough, to congestions and pains in the apex of one or both lungs; frequently the leucorrhœa occurs about the natural time for the period, but sometimes midway between the periods. Where there is dysmenia with insufficient loss, with colicky pains and great distress, sepia is invaluable. In all these cases I have found sepia 30 to 12 to act better than the lower dilutions. Pain in the loins from uterine or other abdominal congestion finds speedy relief from sepia 6th to 30th. I have also seen sepia 6th to 12th exercise a very marked influence on the cure of boils on the thigh. In a case of occipital headache of a darting character like electric shocks, sepia 6 has proved most useful at my hands.

Amenia.
Leucorrhœa.

Dysmenia.

Boils.
Occipital
headache.103. *SILICEA*.

The skin, the bones, and the fibrous tissues appear to me to be the special spheres of silicea-action. In sluggish ulcers, such as often occur on the legs of hard-worked and ill-fed people, or in ulcerations following abrasion of the skin over the shin-bone, silicea given by the mouth and applied as a lotion is most serviceable. The 6th or 12th dilutions can be

Ulcers.

- Abscess.** used for both purposes. In scrofulous abscess, wherever it occurs, and in phthisical abscess of the lungs, silicea is often indicated. The power to heal abscess and to control suppuration is most marked in this drug.
- Caries.** Silicea is also very useful in arresting caries in bone, and hence is of great service in checking the decay of the teeth and in curing tooth ache from this source, the symptoms being increase of pain in "eating warm food," or "when cold air gets into the mouth;" the pain is drawing, jerking, and most violent at night;" also "looseness of the teeth." In these cases the 2nd or 3rd centesimal triturations have proved most curative at my hands.
- Consumption.** In pulmonary consumption, with very profuse expectoration, I have found the 30th, or the 18th or 12th dilutions preferable to the lower.
- Swollen knee-joint.** In threatened white swellings of the knee-joint, and in the enlargement of the joints so often seen in scrofulous and debilitated children, a course of silicea in a high dilution, intercurrently with sulphur and calcarea, is often of great service in conjunction with dietetic means and cod liver oil.
- Ulceration of the womb.** In ulceration of the neck of the womb and at the os uteri I have found rapid healing action set in after the application of a lotion of silicea, 6 one part to 2 or 3 of water, twice a week, and the same medicine given once or twice a day at the same time.

104. SPIGELIA.

- Rheumatic endocarditis.** I have already noticed in my paper on aconite the marked effect of spigelia in cases of rheumatic endocarditis. My subsequent experience during the three years and a half which have elapsed since I wrote this series of papers in the 'Homœopathic Review,' fully bears out all that I then wrote. The influence of spigelia in heart disease, connected with inflammatory conditions of that organ, is most benign. In
- Angina pectoris.** angina pectoris I have seen great benefit derived from spigelia 3x. Lately I saw a case of the kind in a gentleman 66 years of age, a florid, stout, hale-looking man. He had been fo

some time under very judicious allopathic care, but was rapidly getting worse. On walking even a short distance he had catching of the breath, severe spasmodic pain in the chest through to the shoulders, which threatened to suffocate him; he could not take any exercise in consequence. He had flying pains in all his limbs. His pulse was weak and irregular. After a week's course of *spigelia 3x* he was better, his pulse 72 and regular. In three weeks he was able to walk two or three miles without pain; his pulse was then 64, full and strong. Within three months he was perfectly well, and remains so. He took the *spigelia 3x* in doses of one drop three times a day for the first two months, and then gradually diminished the dose.

In my article on *cuprum* I have mentioned a case of angina pectoris treated by *cuprum*; and have pointed out its marked effect in controlling this terrible disease, and in one class of these cases it is of undoubted efficacy—the indication which would lead me to give *cuprum* in such cases is slow pulse, whereas in weak or irregular pulse, or in full and bounding pulse, I should expect, from my previous experience, to find more rapid relief and more permanent benefit from *spigelia*, with or without *aconite*.

The other great curative sphere of *spigelia* (after its heart-
action) is the nervous system. In certain forms of neuralgia, in darting, lacerating pains in the maxillary and temporal regions *spigelia* often acts admirably, particularly if the pain is thrilling and vibratory. Neuralgia.

Toothache, with palpitation of the heart, would always
point to *spigelia*. Darting, stabbing, and lacerating pains indicate *spigelia*, whether in the face, in the heart, or in the arms and extending down to the third and fourth finger. In these pains, and in palpitation of the heart, I have seen *spigelia* in all dilutions, from the 3rd decimal to the 12th centesimal, of the most marked service. Toothache.

105. SPONGIA TOSTA.

- Goître.** This medicine has been of some use to me in goïtrous enlargements in children and young girls where iodine was of no service, but I never cured a case of goître wholly with spongia. It quickly cures the laryngeal and tracheal irritation which is often present in goïtrous persons. Laryngeal and tracheal cough, with dryness of the throat, and croup occurring in children of scrofulous constitutions, are well met by this remedy. In this kind of croup, after a few doses of aconite 1st or 2nd, I usually prescribe spongia 3 every quarter or half-hour; but in very acute cases I resort to tartar emetic, 2nd decimal trituration, after two or three doses of aconite. For the hoarse croupose cough which sometimes precedes true croup, or which follows it, spongia is of great use.
- Croup.**

106. SQUILLA MARITIMA.

- Chronic bronchitis.** Except in chronic bronchitis of old and feeble people I have very little knowledge of this medicine, and in these cases great mucous râle, with a good deal of dyspnœa, and at the same time very scanty action of the kidneys, with some irritation of the bladder, have been the chief indications which have led me to its use.

107. STANNUM.

- Night-sweats.** My experience of this medicine is confined to its action in cases of phthisis pulmonalis. In the 12th dilution it exerts an undoubted influence in arresting the night-sweats, and in alleviating and controlling the cough and expectoration.

108. STAPHYSAGRIA.

- Weak eyes.** The 12th dilution of this medicine I have found of great use in curing smarting pains in the eyes, coming on chiefly in the evening, and preventing the patient from reading or

working by candle-light. It also exerts a beneficial influence in weakness of the optic nerve, the eye soon tiring.

In a very acute case of neuralgia occurring in an old lady, and affecting chiefly the face and forehead on both sides, I found a course of staphysagria 30 and 12 of great service. The case was one of old standing, and had for years resisted all treatment, both surgical and medical. Some branches of the nerves had been divided with only partial relief. When I saw the case the patient was unable to put food into her mouth, save with her fingers, the least metallic contact with a spoon or a fork always brought on a violent attack. The sensations were as "fine cuts" with a very sharp knife, beginning at the lips and extending to the eyes and above the orbits. Mastication was impossible from the pain it induced, and the patient was reduced to living upon sops put into her mouth with her fingers. The relief afforded by staphysagria was remarkable, and made her life bearable, though it did not perfectly cure her, which was possibly the combined fault of her age and the continued wrong treatment under which she had suffered.

Neuralgia.

In neuralgic pains of the shoulder-joints and arms staphysagria 6 or 12 has also proved of great service in my hands, but in the laming pain in the right shoulder, occurring in florid complexioned persons, and preventing them from raising the hand above the head, bromide of potassium, in 5 or 6 grain doses, is the only medicine I have found curative; excepting in one case when nux vomica 30 was prescribed effectually. I am not clear as to the cause of this pain in these cases, as to whether it proceeds from fault in the liver or within the cranium, but it used to be a great trouble to me, particularly when occurring in old patients with florid complexions, till I saw a case accidentally cured by the bromide of potassium which had been given for some head symptoms, and I have since found it specific in this affection.

Pains in shoulders.

109. STRAMONIUM.

Cerebro-spinal
meningitis.

Personally I have nothing to record of this medicine, but my friend, Dr. Hartmann, informs me that he found it of use in some cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis in children, rapidly quieting the distressing moaning and restlessness, and proving speedily curative.

110. SULPHUR.

Case of hæmo-
ptysis caused
by sulphur.

The high medicinal reputation held by this drug in both the scientific and domestic circles of old physic is in no way denied to it by the scions of the new medical school which we represent. If anything, I should say its importance is almost greater in the new than in the old school of medicine. The curative relation of sulphur to "excess of venosity," at once shows us how large a curative sphere it is likely to comprehend. Its specific relation to itch and many other disorders of the skin suffices to explain its high importance at the hands of the followers of Hahnemann, who attributed one third of the evils to which man is liable to psora in one form or other. To write a full history of sulphur and its usefulness, would demand far more space than can be allotted to it in this series of papers. I purpose, therefore, to content myself with a very general and cursory sketch of my own experience. Sulphur is one of the very few medicines from which I have seen decided pathogenetic results from extremely infinitesimal doses. I had a patient in Cambridge, a very florid but nevertheless a rather debilitated lady, who suffered at times from acute attacks of asthma. In her case "venosity" was well marked; her floridity became blueness during her asthma, and her arterial activity was just as much impaired as her venous system was filled to repletion. She was very sensitive to medicine, and I gave her on one occasion three globule doses of sulphur 30. Hæmorrhage from the lungs (to which she was not subject) followed. She

attributed it to the sulphur; and it certainly ceased on leaving it off. Twelve months after, I again gave her sulphur 30, in still smaller doses, with the same result. There had been other attacks of asthma between these two periods, and no sign of hæmorrhage; hence I felt compelled to look upon the bleeding as pathogenetic.

As a remedy for constipation, sulphur is undoubtedly most Constipation. useful, particularly in alternation with *nux vomica*, in cases where the venous system is at fault. My habit has been to give *nux* at night and sulphur in the morning. The 6th or the 12th act better than the lower dilutions.

I cannot say that I have ever seen a case of genuine itch Itch. cured by infinitesimal doses of sulphur. I have, on the other hand, seen many cases which have resisted such doses of sulphur very successfully, and which have spread in spite of its steady use. I have long given up all such useless attempts, and order either sulphur ointment, made by mixing 10 or 20 grains of sulphur in an ounce of simple cerate, or a sulphur bath. The baths of sulphuret of potassium, in the proportion of two ounces of the salt to 100 pints of water (given in a wooden bath), suit some people better than the ointment. In other cases, the dry sulphur fumigation answers still better. I have, however, to warn young physicians not to continue either sulphur ointment or baths too long. After three or four days, omit the sulphur inunction, and use only ordinary soap baths, then watch the skin, having recourse to the sulphur again, if the old spots are not deadened; but if they are then wait a week and see how the case progresses, otherwise you may set up the sulphur-rash, which has misled some practitioners into a continuance of the sulphur until very troublesome psoriasis has supervened.

The mild sulphur ointment, above named, is also curative in many cases of ringworm, and in herpes circinnatus. It is also very useful in curing scurfiness of the eyelids, at the root of the eyelashes; but in these cases 5 grains of the sulphur to the ounce of cerate is as strong as most patients will bear.

Sulphur 12 is often indicated in subacute conjunctivitis, Conjuncti-
vitis. and also in ulceration of the cornea. Sulphur and pulsatilla

are both to be studied in these cases. Sulphur appears to be most suitable in scrofulous cases ; pulsatilla in persons of relaxed fibre, but non-scrofulous. The same remark applies to the catarrhal symptoms of sulphur : mucous flux from the nostrils equally indicates both, but sulphur is to be given to the scrofulous. Sulphur 6 to 3 is more useful here than are the higher dilutions.

Gout.

Atonic gout is another disease in which I have seen sulphur act most admirably in the 6th dilution. Gout, like intermittent fever, requires to be very carefully individualised, for the true selection of the exactly homœopathic simillimum. This is by no means an easy thing to do ; and the exact primary cause of the attack must also be ascertained. Nux and nitric acid enabled me once to make a very brilliant cure of a case of chronic gout, and to set an old gentleman literally on his legs, long after he had given up all idea of ever becoming a biped again, and had resigned himself to a quadrupedal existence. In another case, unfortunately, I was completely baffled. Whether the fault lay in the case being unfitted for homœopathic treatment, or whether it lay in my want of an appreciation of the true indications for the selection of the remedy, I know not ; but certain it is I failed, and the patient (as good and loyal a man to all my directions as ever I met with) went back to allopathic palliatives, and got relief from them. The form of gout in which I have found sulphur 6 curative is where itching is added to the pain, occurring either on the part affected or on its neighbourhood. There is also in these cases often a condition of alternate constipation and diarrhœa, with excessively fetid evacuations (when the motions are loose) and of very fetid flatulence.

Ascarides.

Ascarides sometimes need a course of sulphur for their destruction.

The chest symptoms of sulphur point to a probability that it will be of service in all coughs which can be traced to suppressed eruptions, and I have found this a very good indication for its use ; also in coughs following prolonged catarrh.

Phthisis.

In phthisis, when the skin is very unhealthy, rough, or covered with itching vesicles in parts, sulphur 12 is very useful ; as

also in checking excessively profuse and bad smelling purulent expectoration. And here I have found the sulphurous acid formed by burning sulphur in the room, as proposed by Dr. Dewar of Kirkaldy, of the greatest comfort to the patient, both checking the expectoration and mitigating the cough; from 10 to 30 grains of flowers of sulphur should be used at each time. It can be burnt in an iron spoon or on an iron plate.

I have seen chronic lumbago cured very quickly by sulphur, if the patient showed signs of "venosity," suffering from constipation, or from piles, or from varicose veins at the same time. Lumbago.

In sciatica, in patients of the above constitution, I have also seen sulphur rapidly curative. Sciatica.

The influence of high dilutions of sulphur (the 12th, 18th, 30th) is admirably seen in the rapid restoration of organs to health where an acute disease has left them in a state of venous engorgement, the arterial circulation not having recovered its due balance. For instance, a few doses of sulphur complete the cure of pneumonia, after bryonia and phosphorus have done their work. And such is the case in almost all cases of acute disease. Venous engorgement.

To the same action of sulphur is, perhaps, due its power to make the patient sensitive to other medicines. If we find a case very unimpressionable to medicinal action, a few doses of sulphur should be given, and then the specific medicine will be often found to resume its action energetically and well.

The undoubted influence of sulphur in the treatment of glandular enlargements and of scrofulous joints as part of a long course of treatment in which also silicea and calcarea hold a part, may, perhaps, all be referred to the action of this medicine on the venous system, and to its power to restore the circulation to a more healthy balance, by the removal of venous congestions. Glandular enlargement.

111. SULPHURIC ACID.

Gastralgia.

In the 3rd decimal dilution I have used this medicine with great success in cases of gastralgia, characterised by violent contractive pain in the epigastrium, and extending down to the umbilicus. The pain was felt at all times of the day, but was relieved temporarily by port wine, or by a meal of easily digestible food, coming on again at uncertain intervals. In these cases *cina*, *granatum*, and some other medicines had failed to relieve. There was no prominent symptom to guide. The pain was of an aching character; and one of the patients described it "like toothache!"

112. TARTAR EMETIC.

The principal pathogenetic effects of tartar emetic are as well known to the public and to the profession generally as to those who have studied homœopathy. As its name implies, it is an emetic, and therefore one homœopathic result should be, and is, its property, in the small dose, to cure vomiting. In vol. ix, p. 332 of the 'Monthly Homœopathic Review' will be found a very interesting and instructive paper by Dr. G. Ganuzze, of Naples, "An Inquiry as to what Organs take part in the act of Vomiting, and into the Physiological Action of Tartar Emetic," in which he contends that "tartar emetic acts, during vomiting, upon the nervous system, not upon the muscles."

Vomiting.

The first case which I treated homœopathically was with this very remedy, nearly sixteen years ago. I was at that time one of the physicians to the Brighton Dispensary (allopathic). One of my patients was a tall, pale young woman, who was suffering from continued vomiting of food; she was not particularly emaciated, but for about two years she had vomited after nearly every meal, and, by her own account, brought up all her food as soon as she had swallowed it. She had been successively treated by the whole staff—i. e. the three physicians and the three surgeons at the dispensary—

and was not one whit better. I used every medicine with which I was acquainted, and with as bad result. Dr. Hilbers had then recently settled in Brighton, and as I had a slight acquaintance with him at the time, I called and asked him what he would do in such a case. He said give tartar emetic. I did so, giving her minute but not infinitesimal doses, and cured her rapidly. The sickness diminished after the second dose, and she was well in a week. This result led me to make further experiment, and ultimately to the resignation of my physicianship to the dispensary, and of my sphere of practice in Brighton, in order that I might more fully investigate the practice of homœopathy free from all prejudice or restraint.

Another physiological action of tartar emetic in large doses, and one which is less extensively known, is its power to induce inflammation of the lungs and air-passages, probably also from its effects on the nerves supplying those parts. Majendie has pointed this out, and his observations have been corroborated by those of other physicians, allopathic and homœopathic. Of the curative powers of this medicine in inflammation of the lungs, and in the inflammatory stage of croup, &c., it is almost needless to speak, as they are well known to the allopathic as to the homœopathic school of medicine; but with this difference, that when given in the large dose (allopathically), owing to its pathogenetic action in inducing vomiting, it does undoubted good, as the vomiting not only empties the stomach, but also expels the greater part of the drug itself from the system. When given in the medium dose (also allopathically) it does harm, and kills more patients than would die if the disease were allowed to take its own course. The nauseating dose, as it is called, is dangerous because the system is insidiously saturated with the drug, and the patient's powers of life are depressed by it. When given in the minute or infinitesimal dose (homœopathically) tartar emetic becomes a most benignly curative medicine, the dose being powerful enough to restore the healthy balance to the lungs, while it sustains the powers of the patient by gentle nerve stimulation.

Inflammation
of the lungs.

Croup.

In medicine the "middle course" is thus seen to be by no means the safest ; and a mild allopathic course is often more insidiously destructive than severe treatment. Nature is roused to the energetic repudiation of a large dose of a poison, where a medium dose is able to hold its own, and to enter with fatal effect into the centre of the citadel of life. Every one knows that an ounce of arsenic (480 grains) is less likely to prove fatal than 5 grains. The stomach will at once reject and vomit out the ounce, while the 5 grains will, perhaps, be allowed to enter into and poison the whole vital frame. The same rule is true of all drugs. In the use of tartar emetic, frequently repeated doses of a third to the sixth or eighth of a grain (allopathic), given in inflammation of the lungs, diminish the patient's chances of recovery, while doses of the 100th to 1000th of a grain (homœopathic), or even much less, will often prove rapidly curative. The same applies to croup ; and where infinitesimal doses are not given, then large emetic doses are far safer (for the reasons above given) than are the apparently milder but really more poisonous medium doses of mild allopathy.

Croup.

Dr. Gray says : "In croup, the tartar emetic, in watery solution, given in all states previous to the deposition of plastic lymph (diphthérie), is in my opinion a safer practice than the aconite, spongia, and hepar." In this assertion my own experience fully coincides. My practice in croup is to give aconite, 1st dec., and tartar emetic, 1st centesimal, in alternation, every quarter of an hour, till moisture appears on the skin, and then to continue the tartar emetic alone, at longer or shorter intervals, till the spasm is wholly relieved, and to apply constantly a sponge full of hot water to the pit of the throat, as hot as the hand can bear.

Broncho-
pneumonia.

Tartar emetic is also specific in the broncho-pneumonia of children ; it should be given in the 1st centesimal trituration, in doses of from half a grain to one grain. These doses soon induce mucous râle, and soften the cough and the breathing. On the other hand, medium infinitesimal doses (the 3rd centesimal to the 6th) appear to me to check this tendency, and to harden the cough. I have never seen rapidly good results

in inflammation of the air-passages or lungs from the medium dilutions of tartar emetic; but in recording this (as throughout this series of papers) I wish it to be understood that I write solely of my own individual experience, save where otherwise expressly stated.

Tartar emetic has been vaunted as curative in the pustular stage of smallpox. The few cases I have so treated have done well under its use, but I do not know that it exerted any very decided influence. Vaccinin certainly does modify this terrible disease; all other medicines seem only to improve the general health, and to strengthen the organs and tissues chiefly affected. Smallpox.

113. TEREBINTHINA.

In cases of passive hæmaturia, apparently from venous congestion of the kidneys, I have found terebinthina, 3rd dec., of great service. Hæmaturia.

In a case of hæmaturia arising from polypus in the bladder, this and every other homœopathic drug administered, failed to effect a cure; the patient was handed over to the care of two of the most eminent allopathic surgeons in London, and under their treatment shortly died.

114. THUJA OCCIDENTALIS.

The curative relation of this remedy to warts and to some forms of fungous granulations is very marked. In a case of very extensive soft warts, occurring in a female, extending round the genitals and between the buttocks, the steady application of strong tincture of thuja cured the patient. Previous treatment by burning them down with strong nitric acid had failed to be of any service. Warts.

Another disease in which the same application has many times resulted in cure at my hands is the so-called "ingrowing toe-nail." Until I adopted this method, I had frequently failed to cure this troublesome affection; but I have cured every case I have seen since, with thuja. I advise the patient, Ingrowing toe-nail.

after sponging the toe with warm water, to apply carefully over the sore but not much beyond it, a small strip of lint soaked in strong tincture of thuja. This is to be sponged off night and morning, and a fresh pledget to be applied. In a very short time the granulations become healthy, and the ulceration scales over and heals.

Gleet.

Thuja also is a good medicine in gleet, given intercurrently with sulphur and iron.

115. VACCININ.

Smallpox.

I have given vaccinin 3, in drop doses, with the best effect, in smallpox. In the case of a boy who had never been vaccinated, it apparently checked the development of the pustules, and he made a capital recovery.

116. VERATRUM ALBUM.

This is an excellent medicine in general debility, with blue hands and cold feet. It is a medicine often indicated in the ailments of old age.

The chief diseases in which I have used veratrum have been those connected with the heart, the stomach, and the bowels.

Weak heart.

In intermittent action of the heart, occurring in feeble persons, with some obstruction to the hepatic circulation, veratrum album, 6th centesimal, is of the greatest service, both in steadying the heart's action and in restoring healthy function to the liver.

Pain after food.

In "pain after food," with coldness in hands and face, veratrum, from 1st to 6th, is most useful. In waterbrash, where the above symptoms are prominent, this medicine is also admirably beneficial.

Cholera.

I can also fully corroborate the experience of others as to the curative power of veratrum in choleraic diarrhœa, and even in true cholera with rice-watery discharges, both by vomiting and from the bowels, with cramps, and coldness and blueness of the extremities.

Muscular cramps, knotting the muscles of the abdomen or of the legs, also demand veratrum. In these choleraic or cholera cases, I have relied chiefly on the 1st centesimal to 3rd decimal dilutions, given after every evacuation, till warmth resulted. Other men, of high-dilution tendencies, speak equally highly of the 30th or of even higher dilutions.

In cases of chronic bronchitis, in the aged, veratrum 3rd to 6th is often of the greatest service. Chronic bronchitis.

In the loud barking cough, commonly called "stomach cough," occurring, for the most part, in hysterical girls and women, veratrum is an admirable medicine: in this affection I usually give the 3rd dilution. Stomach cough.

117. VIOLA ODORATA.

An infusion of the freshly gathered leaves has some reputation as a remedy in cancer. It alleviates the pain of this affection where cure is impossible, and it is worth a trial where hydrastis fails. Given internally it is useful in some papular skin affections. Cancer.

118. ZINCUM METALLICUM.

This medicine has enabled me to cure some previously obstinate cases of St. Vitus' dance. I have chiefly used the 12th and 30th dilutions with occasional recurrence to the 3rd. St. Vitus' dance.

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